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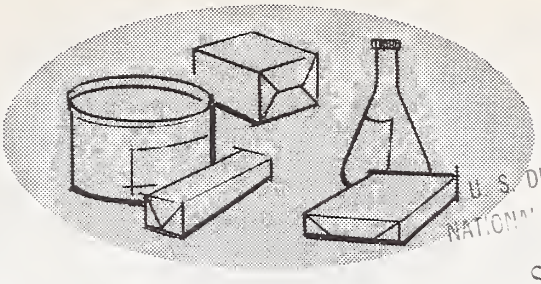

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FATS and OILS SITUATION

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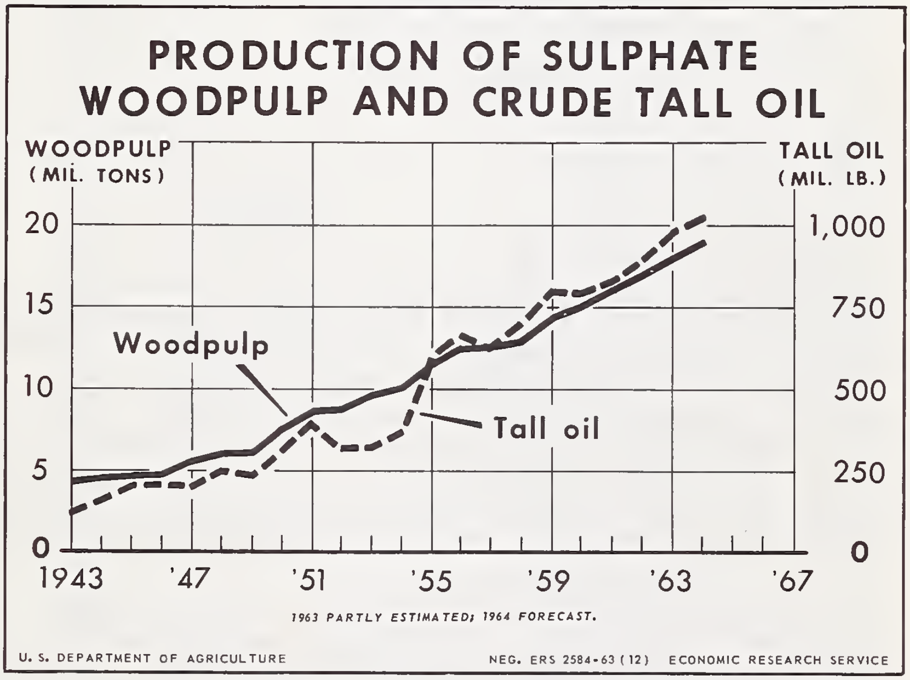
Tall oil production is closely related to the production of pine sulphate pulp since it is a byproduct of the Kraft paper manufacturing process. Tall oil output in the United States increased sharply from 125 million pounds in 1943 to a record 990 million in 1963. Based on current prospects, output in 1964 probably will exceed a billion pounds for the first time.

A major factor in the growth of tall oil consumption, other than improvement in quality and development of new uses, has been its relatively low, steady price compared with the wide price fluctuations of higher-priced linseed and soybean oils. (See page 31).



PRODUCTION OF SULPHATE WOODPULP AND CRUDE TALL OIL

1963 PARTLY ESTIMATED; 1964 FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 2584-63 (12) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Tall Oil Production to Reach Billion Pound Mark in 1964 (Page 31)

Oilseed Crops on 1964 Feed Grain Diverted Acres (Page 28)

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Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	December		1963		
	1961	1962	October	November	December
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	61.1	59.0	59.2	59.4	59.5
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	60.5	58.0	58.5	58.1	58.0
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) San Francisco	71.3	68.8	69.8	69.8	70.8
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	16.2	16.0	14.3	14.6	14.6
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	19.3	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	10.7	11.7	12.3	12.8	12.6
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	12.0	12.2	13.3	13.8	13.6
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	18.0	16.0	16.2	17.0	17.0
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	8.1	8.1	8.6	9.5	9.6
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.2	16.9	17.6	18.2	18.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	21.1	14.8	11.4	10.8	10.0
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	25.0	18.2	14.5	13.8	13.0
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	12.8	9.9	10.7	10.5	9.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	12.8	9.9	10.5	10.2	9.3
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	12.5	9.6	10.4	10.2	9.2
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	14.5	12.0	13.0	12.5	11.0
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	16.2	12.9	13.4	13.1	12.3
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Degras, Lanolin technical, drums, New York	5/13.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	22.5
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	12.0	8.0	11.0	11.0	11.4
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	5.5	5.0	6.1	6.0	5.8
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.4
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	4.8	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.5
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	8.3	8.1	9.2	9.7	8.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	8.7	7.4	9.2	9.6	8.8
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	13.9	14.7	13.6	13.9	14.2
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	14.8	14.0	14.9	15.8	15.1
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	15.2	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	16.3	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	27.0	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	27.2	24.2	25.2	25.2	25.2
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	25.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	5.5	4.0	7.1	7.6	7.6
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.8	9.0	9.5	9.8	9.8
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	15.8	20.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	14.2	18.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	16.0	16.7	17.2	18.2	18.2
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	31.1	44.0	41.9	40.0	36.5
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	14.5	13.5	14.0	14.2	14.2
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 3/	10.2	12.0	13.2	13.2	13.2
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	18.4	13.8	11.4	11.2	10.6
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York	21.5	16.6	14.1	14.0	13.4
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	15.4	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.0
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	19.0	18.0	12.5	12.8	12.4
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	21.0	20.0	14.5	14.8	14.4
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	37.0	37.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	20.8	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	10.5	8.6	9.2	9.1	8.3
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	12.3	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.6
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	12.3	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.1
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	16.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 38°, drums, New York	17.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.4	8.6	9.3	9.4	8.7
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	5.5	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.0
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	5.5	5.2	6.4	6.3	5.9
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	4.8	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.1
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.1	5.7
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	31.0	41.5	36.0	35.3	33.1
Tung oil, tanks, New York	29.1	39.5	34.0	33.3	31.6
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	28.1	38.4	32.5	33.0	30.7
Retail prices 4/					
Butter	76.3	75.0	75.6	75.5	75.3
Margarine	28.8	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6
Lard	20.3	20.2	19.8	19.9	20.1
Shortening	30.2	28.6	27.2	27.0	27.2
Salad Dressing	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.5
Peanut Butter	56.2	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.6

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1966. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1966. 4/ Leading cities. 5/ Quoted as neutral, barrels, New York.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 27, 1964

CONTENTS

Page

Summary 3

Review and Outlook:

Soybeans 5

Cottonseed 11

Edible Oil Exports 13

Lard 17

Flaxseed 19

Peanuts 21

Inedible Tallow 21

Tung 25

Oilcrops on 1964 Feed Grain Diverted Acres 28

Tall Oil Production to Reach Billion Pound Mark in 1964. 31

List of Tables 47

SUMMARY

U. S. supplies of edible fats, oils, and oilseeds during the 1963-64 marketing year, which began October 1, 1963, are now set at a record 16.9 billion pounds (in terms of oil). This is about 3 percent more than the previous peak quantity available a year earlier. Total disappearance is expected to rise around 5 percent to a new high, with exports accounting for most of this increase. Nevertheless, carryover stocks of all food fats next October 1 probably will remain around last year's 2.5 billion-pound level (including oil equivalent of soybeans, shortening, and cooking and salad oils) as stocks of edible vegetable oils (soybean and cottonseed) are likely to continue at a record high.

Export prospects for food fats in 1963-64 indicate that the total may reach 4.8 billion pounds (including the oil content of soybeans), compared to 4.3 billion pounds during the 1962-63 marketing year. More edible vegetable oils, soybeans, butter (including butter oil and ghee), and lard are expected to move out during the current marketing year. Factors pointing to an encouraging export year are the improved demand for U. S. food fats in Europe and Japan; reduced supplies of competitive fats in other countries, except in the Mediterranean area for olive oil; and the increased movement of edible vegetable oils under the Food-for-Peace (P.L. 480) Program.

U. S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oils in 1963-64 are now forecast at 1.8 billion pounds, up approximately 15 percent from the year before and about equal to the previous record high set in 1961-62. Exports of these oils under P.L. 480 are expected to exceed 1.0 billion pounds, compared with 0.8 billion in 1962-63, as Title I and IV programs expand. Increased dollar sales to Northern Europe and Iran may about offset a sharp reduction in exports to Spain.

Soybean prices (Illinois country shipping points) during the heavy marketing months of October-December 1963 averaged $2.70 per bushel, 30 cents above last year, and possibly the highest prices for the season. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) during this same quarter averaged 8.8 cents per pound, and soybean meal prices (bulk, Decatur) averaged $75 per ton. The margin between the cash price of soybeans and the price of products (oil and meal) averaged 5 cents per bushel compared with 15 cents during October-December 1962. This low margin resulted in a 7 million bushel drop in the crush during the first quarter of the 1963-64 marketing year as compared with a year earlier. While soybean prices probably will continue high relative to the value of products, margins may widen somewhat during the remainder of the marketing year. Thus soybean crushings for the entire 1963-64 marketing year are now forecast at 465 million bushels, about 10 million below the 1962-63 record. Soybean exports are forecast at 190 million bushels compared with 180 million bushels the year before. This would leave carryover stocks of old-crop soybeans on October 1, 1964, of around 15 million bushels or about the same as a year earlier.

The above carryover forecast is based on a total 1963-64 soybean supply of 717 million bushels. However, the January 1, 1964, soybean stocks in all positions (559 million bushels) plus the October-December 1963 disappearance indicate a total that may be somewhat larger than the 717 million bushels. Reported disappearance of the 1963 crop prior to January 1, 1964 amounted to 189 million bushels (125 million crushed and 64 million exported) compared to the computed disappearance of 158 million bushels based on reported stocks--a difference of 31 million bushels. Based on the relationship of the January 1 stocks compared with actual disappearance for the entire year, stocks estimated as of January 1 for the 1959-63 period averaged around 20 million bushels too high.

Total supplies of cottonseed in 1963-64 (starting stocks on August 1, 1963, plus production) are placed at 6,672,000 tons compared with 6,376,000 in 1962-63. The 1963-season average price received by farmers is estimated at $51.30 per ton, $3.40 more than that received for the 1962 crop. Cottonseed oil output for the year beginning August 1, 1963, is expected to total around 2,065 million pounds, 7 percent more than in 1962-63. Domestic use and exports of cotton oil are expected to increase some during the marketing year, but not enough to prevent a further buildup in stocks. On August 1, 1964, stocks probably will be around 700 million pounds (crude and refined), 36 percent more than on the same date last year. Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley) generally drifted downward from 10.2 cents per pound in August 1963 to 8.8 cents in late January, averaging 9.8 cents for the 6-month period or about 0.5 cent below prices a year earlier. The seasonal peak in output has now passed and prices probably will remain relatively stable at the lower level.

Lard output (including farm) in the 1963-64 marketing year that began October 1 is forecast at 2,400 million pounds, down about 4 percent from 1962-63. Lard prices (loose, Chicago) during October-January 1963-64 averaged 9.1 cents per pound, 0.5 cent above a year earlier. Prices probably hit their seasonal low in early January (8.6 cents). A slight rise over the rest of the marketing year is in prospect. Production will decline seasonally and export demand continues stronger than last year. Hog slaughter during the next few months probably will be less than last year as the 4 percent smaller 1963 fall pig crop is marketed.

Flaxseed supplies in the 1963-64 marketing year starting July 1, 1963, are now set at 40 million bushels, 4 million more than the previous year. Crushings for the entire year may be around 21 million bushels, leaving 19 million for seed, export, and carryover. Exports are expected to reach about 5 million bushels (nearly 3 million bushels moved out before the Great Lakes froze for the winter); and another 2-3 million bushels will be used for seeding the 1964 crop. This will leave 12 million bushels to be carried over into the 1964-65 marketing year. Most of the carryover will be in CCC hands. Flaxseed prices (No. 1, Minneapolis) rose slowly from $2.90 per bushel in September 1963 to $3.12 in late January 1964, reflecting weather damage to the Argentine crop and purchases of linseed oil in Rotterdam and Argentina by Red China and Russia.

The total supply of peanuts (farmers' stock basis) in the 1963-64 marketing year, which began August 1, 1963, is now estimated at 2,343 million pounds, 8 percent more than last year and the greatest supply since the 1948-49 season. The peanut crop again this year considerably exceeds required food and farm uses. CCC will acquire the surplus (estimated at 425 million pounds or one-fifth of the 1963 crop) under the price support program. The season average price received by farmers for 1963 crop peanuts is estimated at 11.2 cents per pound, equivalent to the national support rate of $224 per ton. This compares with the 11.0 cent average received for the 1962 crop.

Inedible tallow and grease output for the 1963-64 marketing year that started October 1, 1963, is now forecast at 3.9 billion pounds, 6 percent more than the year before. This mainly reflects the increase in cattle slaughter. Domestic use of inedible tallow and grease probably will total about 1.9 billion pounds; exports also are projected at around 1.9 billion pounds. Prices of inedible tallow (prime, tanks, Chicago) for the 1963-64 marketing year are expected to average around 6.0 cents per pound compared with 5.5 cents the year before, largely reflecting heavy exports.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Soybean Prices to Continue Above Last Year; 1963-64 Crushings to Drop Below Last Year's Record

Prices to farmers for 1963-crop soybeans during the heavy harvesting months of October-December 1963 averaged $2.60 per bushel, 30 cents above the same quarter a year earlier and 35 cents above the national average support rate of $2.25 per bushel. Soybean prices probably will continue to fluctuate considerably throughout the marketing year but continue above last year's level. However, it appears that the seasonal peak in soybean prices has now passed.

Farmers placed 50 million bushels of 1963 crop soybeans under support through December compared with 49 million in the same period a year earlier. Farmers were able to obtain loans and purchase agreements through January. The maturity date of the program is July 31, 1964. Because of the favorable market prices, most of the soybeans under support are likely to be redeemed.

Supplies of soybeans for the 1963-64 marketing year are placed at 717 million bushels, about the same as in 1962-63 (after adjusting for new crop beans crushed and exported in September). See table 2. The 1963 soybean crop was up 5 percent but carryover stocks of old-crop beans on October 1, 1963, were 15 million bushels--only about a fourth of the 58 million bushels on hand the same date a year earlier.

Crushings of soybeans in October-December 1963 totaled 119 million bushels, about 7 million below the record crush in the same quarter a year earlier. Demand for soybean meal and oil continues good but processor margins are the smallest in years and some plants have shut down. Processors usually buy a substantial part of their soybean requirements for the year in the fall during the heavy harvesting months when soybean prices are normally at their seasonal lows. Soybean prices last fall did not decline seasonally but, rather, advanced sharply. The value of soybean products (oil and meal) per bushel changed little during October-December 1963. With the high price of soybeans, the margin between the raw material and products averaged only 5 cents per bushel compared with 15 cents the same quarter in 1962. While soybean prices probably will continue high relative to the value of products, margins are likely to widen somewhat during the remainder of the marketing year.

Soybean crushings for the entire 1963-64 season probably will total around 465 million bushels or about 10 million below the 1962-63 record. A 465-million-bushel grind would produce 5,025 million pounds of crude soybean oil (assuming 10.8 pounds of oil per bushel) and 11.0 million tons of soybean meal (assuming 47.5 pounds of meal per bushel). See table 3. Oil outturn per bushel of soybeans crushed so far this marketing year has averaged 10.9 pounds compared with 10.6 pounds during October-December 1962. Meal output per bushel, at 47.6 pounds, is about 1.0 pound above the year earlier rate of 46.7 pounds.

Soybean exports in 1963-64 are forecast at 190 million bushels compared with 180 million the year before. Based in part on inspection data, exports from October 1, 1963, through January 24, 1964, totaled 75 million bushels. This was about 6 million more than last year when the dock strike was in effect. The slight increase expected in 1963-64 exports will likely go mainly to Europe.

Europe is continuing to buy more U. S. soybeans because of its expanding livestock economy and increased feeding of soybean meal and other concentrates. Europe is rapidly expanding its broiler production (particularly in the EEC countries), much like the United States did during the past decade. Furthermore, Western Europe's fats and oils stocks are low and oilseed production has been reduced, except for olive oil in Mediterranean Basin countries.

Based on a crush of 465 million bushels and exports of 190 million bushels, the carryover of old crop soybeans on October 1, 1964, would be around

Table 2.--Soybeans: Supply and Disposition, Acreage and Price, 1954-63

Item	Year beginning October									
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 2/
	Supply and Disposition (Million bushels)									
Supply:										
Stocks, October 1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	6.0	57.6	15.1
Production	341.1	373.7	449.3	483.4	580.2	532.9	555.3	679.6	669.2	701.5
Minus: Estimate of current crop crushed and exported before October 1	-5.0	-10.0	-5.5	-5.0	-5.0	-8.5	-6.5	-5.5	-17.0	-6.5
Plus: Estimate of next year's crop crushed and exported in September	10.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	8.5	6.5	5.5	17.0	6.5	6.5
Total availabilities	347.4	379.1	452.5	493.3	604.8	593.0	577.5	697.1	716.3	716.6
Disposition:										
Crushings	249.0	283.1	316.0	353.8	401.2	393.4	402.2	438.8	474.5	465
Exports	60.6	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	141.4	130.1	153.2	180.3	190
Seed	23.4	25.8	26.4	29.5	27.4	29.3	32.9	33.5	34.9	36
Feed	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	2
Residual	2.9	-2.7	13.1	1.9	2.1	4.2	5.0	12.6	10.1	9
Total disposition	337.5	375.4	442.6	472.2	542.7	569.8	571.5	639.5	701.2	702
Ending stocks:										
Commercial	3.3	3.7	4.7	7.2	4.5	13.5	6.0	6.6	15.1	15
Reseal	---	---	---	---	13.4	---	---	11.0	---	---
CCC	6.6	---	5.2	13.9	44.2	9.7	---	40.0	---	---
Total	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	6.0	57.6	15.1	15
	Acreage and Yield (Million acres)									
Acreage grown alone	18.5	19.7	21.7	21.9	25.1	23.3	24.4	27.8	28.4	29.5
Acreage harvested for beans	17.0	18.6	20.6	20.9	24.0	22.6	23.7	27.0	27.6	28.6
Percent harvested (%)	91.9	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.6	97.0	97.1	97.1	97.2	96.9
	(Bushels)									
Yield per acre harvested	20.0	20.1	21.8	23.2	24.2	23.5	23.5	25.2	24.2	24.5
	(Million bushels)									
Production	341.1	373.7	449.3	483.4	580.2	532.9	555.3	679.6	669.2	701.5
	Price (Dollars)									
Price per bushel:										
Support	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25	2.25
Received by farmers	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	2.13	2.28	2.34	2.55
No. 1 yellow, Chicago	2.63	2.59	2.43	2.27	2.21	2.17	2.62	2.50	2.61	2.75

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Supply and disposition forecast, except stocks October 1.

Table 3.--Soybeans, soybean Oil and Meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1955-63

Item	Year beginning October								
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
SOYBEANS	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Total availabilities*	379.1	452.5	493.3	604.8	593.0	577.5	697.1	716.3	716.6
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	24.8	41.2	32.9	31.4	35.0	39.2	47.5	46.4	47
October-December:									
Crushings	74.7	81.5	85.7	101.4	105.5	110.8	113.7	125.5	119
Exports	34.7	36.6	39.2	38.0	50.6	57.3	60.8	68.5	63
January 1, supply remaining	244.9	293.2	335.5	434.0	401.9	370.2	475.3	475.9	488
January-September:									
Crushings	208.4	234.5	268.1	299.8	287.9	291.4	325.1	349.0	346
Exports	32.8	48.8	46.3	72.1	90.8	72.7	92.3	111.8	127
Season totals									
Crushings	283.1	316.0	353.8	401.2	393.4	402.2	438.8	474.5	465
Exports	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	141.4	130.1	153.2	180.3	190
Ending stocks	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	6.0	57.6	15.1	15
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel									
Support	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25	2.25
Received by farmers	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	2.13	2.28	2.34	2/2.55
SOYBEAN OIL	Soybean Oil								
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply									
Stocks, October 1	179	227	286	281	298	308	677	618	920
Production	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	3/5,025
Total supply	3,322	3,658	4,085	4,532	4,636	4,728	5,467	5,709	5,945
Disposition									
October-November:									
Domestic disappearance	476	483	481	602	567	536	576	712	747
Exports 4/	43	121	50	96	92	120	113	148	142
Stocks, December 1	217	209	374	236	422	448	802	640	899
December-September:									
Domestic disappearance	2,063	2,082	2,570	2,702	2,809	2,793	2,963	2,911	2,953
Exports 4/	513	686	754	834	861	601	1,195	1,018	1,158
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,376	3,329	3,539	3,623	3,700
Exports 4/	556	807	804	930	953	721	1,308	1,166	1,300
Total distribution	3,095	3,372	3,855	4,234	4,329	4,050	4,847	4,789	5,000
Stocks September 30	227	286	281	298	308	677	618	920	945
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound:									
Crude, tanks, Decatur	12.5	12.7	10.8	9.5	8.3	11.3	9.5	8.9	8.3
SOYBEAN MEAL	Soybean Meal								
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:									
Stocks, October 1 5/	37	111	55	48	58	83	78	94	153
Production	6,546	7,510	8,284	9,490	9,152	9,452	10,342	11,127	7/11,050
Total supply	6,583	7,621	8,339	9,538	9,210	9,535	10,420	11,221	11,203
Disposition:									
October-November:									
Feed 6/	1,064	1,235	1,236	1,442	1,506	1,554	1,575	1,697	1,633
Exports	77	113	66	92	134	116	191	261	247
Stocks December 1 5/	60	52	88	81	79	116	68	72	178
December-September:									
Feed 6/	5,007	5,888	6,756	7,526	6,973	7,313	7,687	7,895	7,817
Exports	323	330	234	420	515	474	873	1,215	1,353
Season totals:									
Feed 6/	6,071	7,123	7,992	8,968	8,479	8,867	9,262	9,592	9,450
Exports	400	443	300	512	649	590	1,064	1,476	1,600
Total distribution	6,471	7,566	8,292	9,480	9,128	9,457	10,326	11,068	11,050
Stocks, September 30 5/	111	55	48	58	83	78	94	153	153
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton:									
Bulk, Decatur	52.55	47.45	53.40	55.80	55.55	60.60	63.60	71.30	73.00

1/ October-December is partly estimated, disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Based on a soybean oil yield of 10.8 pounds per bushel. 4/ Beginning 1960 includes estimates of foreign donations not reported by Census. 5/ Stocks at processors' plants. 6/ Includes small quantities used for industrial purposes, estimated at 30,000 tons annually. 7/ Based on a soybean meal yield of 47.5 pounds per bushel. *Adjusted for new crop beans crushed and exported in September. See table 2, page 7 for adjustment.

15 million bushels, or about the same as a year earlier. A soybean carryover of 15 million bushels is equivalent to one week's requirement for crushing and export. (See summary statement on page 4 regarding soybean stocks).

Soybean Oil Prices in 1963-64 May Average Slightly Below 8.5 Cents as Stocks Remain Heavy; Meal Prices Continue High

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) during October-January 1963-64 averaged 8.7 cents per pound, approximately the same as the year before. However, prices in late January were quoted at 8.0 cents per pound, about 1.0 cent below January 1963. Monthly average prices during the remainder of the current season probably will vary within a narrow range, and for the entire 1963-64 marketing year, are expected to average slightly below 8.5 cents per pound, compared with 8.9 cents for 1962-63.

Last season, monthly average bean oil prices (crude, Decatur) edged up slightly from 8.7 cents per pound in October 1962 to 9.3 cents in March 1963. They declined to 8.5 cents in September. Bean oil prices for the entire 1962-63 marketing year averaged 8.9 cents per pound, down about 6 percent from the 9.5 cents average the previous marketing year.

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in 1963-64 is forecast at 3.7 billion pounds compared with 3.6 billion in 1962-63. The forecast assumes that (1) use of food fats and oils will remain at about 46 pounds per capita (fat content); (2) little change will occur in domestic use of other edible oils and lard; and (3) domestic donations of butter will continue at a heavy rate. On the basis of these assumptions, a bean crush of 465 million bushels would produce about 1.3 billion pounds in excess of domestic requirements, most of which would likely move into export. Nevertheless, this would still leave soybean oil carryover stocks on October 1, 1964, slightly greater than record-high beginning stocks of 920 million pounds (crude and refined) on October 1, 1963 (table 3).

Soybean meal prices (bulk, Decatur) during October-January 1963-64 averaged $76 per ton compared with $70.50 the same 4 months a year earlier. Stocks of soybean meal are relatively large even though crushers have cut back on output. Export and domestic demands for meal remain relatively strong however. Soybean meal prices during February-September 1964 are expected to continue high, averaging close to the $72-per-ton average in these months in 1963.

Soybean meal supply in the 1963-64 marketing year that began October 1 is expected to total around 11.2 million tons or about the same as for 1962-63. The quantity of soybean meal available for feeding in 1963-64 may total about 9.5 million tons compared with 9.6 million a year ago. This allows for about the same carryover stocks of soybean meal on October 1, 1964, as a year earlier and a slight increase in the volume of exports.

Export demand for soybean meal is generated essentially by the same factors that influence soybean demand. Meal exports in 1963-64 are expected to total around 1.6 million tons compared with 1.5 million tons in 1962-63. Export

Table 4 .--Soybean oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of soybeans, 1947-63

Year beginning October	Supply				Disposition		Soybeans (oil equivalent of exports)	Price per pound (tank cars)	
	Production	Imports	Stocks October 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance		Crude Decatur	Refined N. Y.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Cents
1947	1,534	1/	204	1,738	112	1,532	27	23.7	---
1948	1,807	1/	96	1,903	300	1,488	225	13.1	---
1949	1,937	1/	113	2,050	291	1,646	128	12.3	---
1950	2,454	---	113	2,567	490	1,906	272	17.8	21.5
1951	2,444	1/	171	2,615	271	2,150	167	11.3	14.1
1952	2,536	1/	194	2,730	93	2,462	320	12.1	14.8
1953	2,350	---	174	2,525	71	2,326	436	13.5	16.2
1954	2,711	---	127	2,838	50	2,609	666	11.9	14.8
1955	3,143	---	179	3,322	556	2,539	741	12.5	15.5
1956	3,431	---	227	3,658	807	2,565	937	12.7	15.4
1957	3,800	---	286	4,085	804	3,051	939	10.8	13.7
1958	4,251	---	2/281	4,532	930	3/3,320	1,209	9.5	11.8
1959	4,338	---	298	4,636	953	3/3,551	1,552	8.3	10.4
1960	4,420	---	308	4,728	*721	3/3,515	1,431	11.3	13.6
1961	4,790	---	677	5,467	*1,308	3/4,135	1,685	9.5	11.7
1962 4/	5,091		618	5,709	*1,166	3/4,030	1,984	8.9	11.1
1963 5/	5,025		920	5,945					

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Adjusted to new census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Forecast except stocks October 1. *Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 5 .--Soybean oil: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-62

Year beginning October	Food					Non-Food							Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Cooking and salad oils	Other edible	Total	Paint and varnish	Resins and plastics	Other drying oil products	Linoleum and oilcloth	Other inedible 1/	Foots and loss	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	764	263	233		1,260	99	---	---	21	82	70	272	1,532
1948	694	244	241		1,180	111	---	---	31	89	78	308	1,488
1949	776	265	288		1,329	112	---	---	30	97	78	317	1,646
1950	795	459	344		1,599	91	62	11	7	50	87	308	1,906
1951	800	583	404		1,786	109	68	11	19	60	97	364	2,150
1952	879	735	462		2,077	155	61	9	12	42	106	386	2,462
1953	905	661	437		2,002	138	56	7	7	32	84	324	2,326
1954	979	741	545		2,264	138	71	11	2	15	107	344	2,609
1955	803	725	668		2,196	115	71	9	3	39	107	344	2,539
1956	764	836	627		2,227	117	72	9	1	31	107	337	2,565
1957	993	1,041	692		2,726	103	54	9	---	28	132	325	3,051
1958	1,136	1,082	681	77	2,976	102	66	6	---	37	133	343	2/3,320
1959	1,183	1,114	855	23	3,175	101	74	4	---	48	147	375	2/3,551
1960	1,097	1,073	979	26	3,175	96	64	4	1	36	139	340	2/3,515
1961	1,353	1,036	1,366	20	3,775	88	74	4	---	43	151	360	2/4,135
1962 3/	1,222	1,069	1,338	15	3,644	91	78	6	---	47	162	384	2/4,030

1/ Includes soap, fatty acids and other miscellaneous. 2/ Factory Consumption used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 3/ Preliminary.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

demand for oilseed cakes and meal is strong and continues upward, particularly in Western Europe where U. S. meal has established a reputation for high quality. Soybean meal exports increased sharply to Spain, France, and Italy during 1962-63. Japan apparently has a soybean meal shortage and plans to import 50,000 metric tons this year. During the 1962-63 marketing year, U. S. exports of soybean meal to Japan were less than 1,000 short tons. Japan's production of mixed feed continues to grow rapidly and soybean crushings have not increased rapidly enough to meet the growing demand for soybean meal by the Japanese mixed feed industry.

Cottonseed Prices Slightly Above Last Year; Oil Supplies Greatest Since 1954-55

The season average price received by farmers for 1963 crop cottonseed was $51.30 per ton, $3.40 more than that received for the 1962 crop. This occurred even though cottonseed production was up 6 percent in 1963.

Total supplies of cottonseed in 1963-64 (starting stocks on August 1, 1963, plus the 1963 crop) are now set at 6,672,000 tons compared with 6,376,000 tons in 1962-63 (table 6). The crush may total 6,075,000 tons (assuming 94 percent of the crop will move to oil mills for crushing as in 1962-63), 5 percent more than in the previous season. A crush this size is expected to produce about 2,065 million pounds of crude cotton oil (using an oil yield of 340 pounds per ton) and 2.8 million tons of cake and meal (using a meal yield of 940 pounds per ton).

The total supply of cottonseed oil in 1963-64 is placed at 2,580 million pounds, 10 percent more than the year before and the largest since the 1954-55 season (table 6).

Domestic use of cottonseed oil is forecast at 1,400 million pounds in 1963-64 compared with 1,362 million last season. Cooking and salad oils are the major outlets and now account for about three-fifths of domestic disappearance compared with one-third in 1947. Cottonseed oil exports in 1963-64 are placed at 475 million pounds compared with 369 million a year ago. This increase reflects anticipation of larger dollar shipments to Northern Europe and Iran, and larger P. L. 480 shipments to UAR and Turkey.

Based on estimates for domestic use and exports, carryover stocks of cottonseed oil on August 1, 1964, will be around 700 million pounds (crude and refined), 36 percent or nearly 200 million pounds more than the 514 million pounds carried over on the same date last year.

Cotton Oil Prices Decline But Meal Continues Firm

Monthly prices for cottonseed oil (crude, Valley) generally drifted downward from 10.2 cents per pound in August 1963 to 8.8 cents in late January 1964, averaging about 9.8 cents for the 6-month period or about 0.5 cent below prices the year before. The seasonal peak in output has now passed and prices probably will remain fairly stable at the lower level, as cotton oil supplies continue to be greatly in surplus of marketing requirements this

Table 6.--Cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years 1955-63

Item	Year beginning August								
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
COTTONSEED	Cottonseed								
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:									
Stocks, August 1	209	177	164	175	100	105	188	280	221
Production	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,798	5,991	5,886	5,978	6,096	6,451
Total supply	6,252	5,584	4,773	4,973	6,091	5,991	6,166	6,376	6,672
Disposition:									
Seed, feed and residual	471	450	345	430	487	446	340	366	365
August-December:									
Crushings	2,867	2,681	2,295	2,303	2,808	2,776	2,610	2,898	2,799
Exports	2	3	3/	3/	1	1	2	5	2
January 1, supply remaining	2,912	2,450	2,133	2,240	2,795	2,768	3,214	3,107	3,506
January-July:									
Crushings	2,721	2,278	1,952	2,136	2,683	2,576	2,929	2,881	3,276
Exports	14	8	6	4	7	4	5	5	5
Season totals:									
Crushings	5,588	4,959	4,247	4,439	5,491	5,352	5,539	5,779	6,075
Exports	16	11	6	4	8	5	7	10	7
Ending stocks	177	164	175	100	105	188	280	221	225
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton:									
Support 4/	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00	34.00	34.00	45.00	44.00	44.00
Received by farmers	44.60	53.40	51.10	43.80	38.80	42.60	51.10	47.90	5/51.30
COTTONSEED OIL	Cottonseed oil								
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply:									
Stocks, August 1	398	284	202	168	212	287	250	324	514
Production	1,894	1,685	1,438	1,518	1,861	1,808	1,865	1,921	2/2,065
Total supply	2,292	1,969	1,640	1,686	2,073	2,095	2,115	2,245	2/2,580
Disposition:									
August-November:									
Domestic disappearance	464	465	444	435	372	345	490	516	494
Exports 6/	135	115	108	24	178	117	110	89	101
Stocks, December 1	528	401	242	294	380	390	320	461	637
December-July:									
Domestic disappearance	911	868	742	697	891	1,110	831	846	906
Exports 6/	499	319	178	318	344	273	360	280	374
Season totals:									
Domestic disappearance	1,375	1,333	1,186	1,132	1,263	1,455	1,321	1,362	1,400
Exports 6/	634	434	286	342	522	390	470	369	475
Total distribution	2,009	1,767	1,473	1,474	1,787	1,845	1,791	1,731	1,875
Stocks, July 31	284	202	168	212	287	250	324	514	705
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound:									
Crude, tank cars, Valley	12.9	13.3	13.4	11.4	10.0	11.6	12.4	10.4	9.3
COTTONSEED MEAL	Cottonseed meal								
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:									
Stocks, August 1 7/	203	164	252	112	116	190	143	134	187
Production	2,631	2,390	1,958	2,061	2,547	2,504	2,506	2,708	2/2,825
Imports	51	64	52	150	32	43	72	45	2/ 33
Total supply	2,885	2,619	2,262	2,323	2,696	2,738	2,721	2,887	2/3,045
Disposition:									
August-November:									
Feed 8/	943	997	814	868	925	912	971	1,052	995
Exports	133	18	9	1	80	41	6	50	29
Stocks, December 1 7/	174	186	262	107	113	200	86	99	192
December-July:									
Feed 8/	1,582	1,337	1,326	1,334	1,025	1,626	1,609	1,551	1,725
Exports	63	14	1	5	67	16	1	47	46
Season totals:									
Feed 8/	2,525	2,334	2,140	2,202	2,359	2,538	2,580	2,603	2,720
Exports	196	32	10	6	147	57	7	97	75
Total distribution	2,721	2,366	2,150	2,208	2,506	2,595	2,587	2,700	2,795
Stocks, July 31 7/	164	252	112	116	190	143	134	187	250
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton:									
Bulk, Memphis	51.30	52.10	55.60	60.55	55.65	55.10	59.25	65.60	67.00

1/ August-December is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Less than 500 tons. 4/ Purchase Price, Basis Grade. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Beginning 1960 includes estimates of foreign donations, not reported by Census. 7/ Stocks at processors' plants. 8/ Includes small quantities of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.

year. It now appears that prices for the entire marketing year ending July 31, 1964, probably will average roughly a cent less than the 10.4 cents per pound during 1962-63. Cottonseed oil will continue to command a price premium over soybean oil, but the spread will be considerably narrower than last year.

Cottonseed meal prices (bulk, Memphis) so far this marketing year have been strong, averaging $69 per ton during August-January 1963-64 or about $5 above the comparable period a year earlier. These prices are expected to remain fairly firm throughout the rest of the crop year, probably averaging a bit above the $66 per ton during February-July 1963. Demand in most of the South probably will remain strong because of smaller January 1 hay stocks, and nearly as many cattle are on feed as a year earlier. However, much will depend upon pasture conditions next spring and summer.

Edible Oil Exports in 1963-64 Forecast at 1.8 Billion Pounds; P. L. 480 Expected to Comprise 60 Percent of Total

Exports of edible vegetable oils (cottonseed and soybean) in the 1963-64 marketing year are expected to total around 1.8 billion pounds. This is approximately 15 percent more than the year before and about equal to the previous record set in 1961-62. Most of the increase is expected to be in soybean oil, although cottonseed oil also will be up. Exports of edible oils under the Food-for-Peace Program (all Titles of P. L. 480) may exceed 1.0 billion pounds, roughly 60 percent of total shipments, compared with 834 million pounds or 53 percent of the total in 1962-63. Prospective exports of these edible oils may shape up as shown in table 7, page 14.

Through January 24, 1964, about 275 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils had been programmed under Titles I and IV for export during the current marketing year. The remaining 675 million pounds of the forecast would consist of substantial programs with Pakistan and Turkey in addition to smaller programs with Poland, Yugoslavia, UAR, Morocco, Israel, Boliva, Columbia, and Ecuador. The estimate does not include any oil for India since there is some doubt whether a program with that country will be consummated this marketing year.

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils under Titles II and III are expected to be down for the second consecutive year, since butter oil has largely replaced the edible vegetable oils in the donations program. Butter oil shipments under Titles II and III are currently estimated at 200 million pounds compared with 65 million in 1962-63.

Cottonseed and soybean oil exports for dollars in 1963-64 are expected to increase slightly. Northern Europe, Spain, and Iran are the leading dollar markets for these commodities. Exports to Spain, the major taker, in 1963-64 are expected to total around 125 million pounds, nearly 60 percent less than in 1962-63. This in part reflects increased olive oil production in the Mediterranean countries.

Table 7.--Cottonseed and soybean oils: Dollar and Food-for-Peace exports, 1963-64 forecast compared with 1961-62 and 1962-63

Export financing	1961-62 1/			1962-63 2/			Forecast 1963-64		
	SBO	CSO	Total	SBO	CSO	Total	SBO	CSO	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Dollars 3/	622	182	804	520	207	727	450	300	750
Food for Peace: (P. L. 480)									
Title I	467	204	671	530	130	660	850	200	950
Title IV	21	---	21	15	---	15			
Title II	14	5	19	43	19	62			100
Title III	184	81	265	68	29	4/97			
Total P. L. 480	686	290	976	656	178	834	850	200	1,050
Grand total	1,308	472	1,780	1,176	385	1,561	1,300	500	1,800

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Partly estimated. Includes 8.3 million pounds of soybean salad oil under Title I shipped to Guinea and 1.5 million pounds of soybean salad oil to Bolivia under Title IV not reported by Census. 3/ Includes some AID. 4/ Excludes an estimated 44 million pounds of Title III oil products for domestic donation.

The main favorable foreign factors in the 1963-64 outlook for U. S. exports include: (1) Smaller rape and sunflower seed and other crops are reported in Russia and the Bloc countries; (2) Argentine exportable supplies of edible oils are down; (3) world rapeseed supplies are considerably smaller this year than last; (4) the copra output is declining and is likely to continue small through mid-1964; (5) world whale oil production probably will be reduced again this year; (6) stocks of fats and oils in Rotterdam and in some important European-consuming countries are smaller than last year; and (7) the drop in world output of butter is resulting in higher butter prices which may tend to increase use of margarine. In the United States, large stocks and relatively low prices for edible vegetable oils also favor increased exports.

A bearish factor in the U. S. export outlook is the substantial increase in prospect for world production of olive oil. On balance, however, it appears that world stocks of fats, oils, and oilseeds probably will be reduced somewhat during the 1963-64 marketing year to fulfill world consumption requirements.

Table 8.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1955-64

Item	Year beginning October									
									Forecast	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963	1964
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Stocks, October 1										
Soybeans--oil equivalent 2/	108	41	109	231	680	256	66	634	166	3/165
Butter	295	90	145	146	93	136	238	17/442	17/457	17/280
Lard	75	123	69	46	93	92	100	73	81	80
Cottonseed oil	361	254	146	154	190	217	170	296	488	615
Soybean oil	179	227	286	281	298	308	677	618	920	945
Other 4/	51	66	49	56	60	78	94	128	182	180
Sub-total	962	760	694	5/683	734	830	1,279	1,557	2,128	2,100
Finished products 6/	141	129	113	118	142	156	249	16/442	314	250
Total food fats and oils	1,103	889	807	801	876	987	1,528	1,999	2,442	2,350
Imports	59	52	70	74	66	81	91	55	55	
Production										
Butter	1,563	1,527	1,502	1,413	1,435	1,488	1,595	1,475	1,375	
Lard	2,852	2,614	2,423	2,679	2,726	2,484	2,471	2,494	2,400	
Cottonseed oil 7/	1,893	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,832	1,786	1,952	1,909	2,050	
Soybean oil	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	5,025	
Other 4/ 7/	667	719	678	767	771	859	919	1,057	1,075	
Sub-total	10,118	9,920	9,823	10,700	11,102	11,037	11,727	12,026	11,925	
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	741	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,984	2,100	
Total food fats and oils	10,859	10,857	10,762	11,909	12,654	12,468	13,412	14,010	14,025	
Total supply	12,021	11,798	11,639	12,784	13,596	13,536	15,031	16,064	16,525	
Exports 8/										
Butter	244	18	36	19	22	9	9/20	9/122	9/250	
Lard	719	590	461	608	716	513	508	571	600	
Cottonseed oil 7/	617	427	250	406	506	9/371	9/474	9/387	9/500	
Soybean oil	556	807	804	930	953	9/721	9/1,308	9/1,166	9/1,300	
Other 4/ 7/	50	62	19	34	43	9/40	11	15	35	
Adjustment 10/	52	61	85	117	88	83	77	99	75	
Sub-total	2,238	1,965	1,655	2,114	2,328	1,737	2,398	2,360	2,760	
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	741	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,984	2,100	
Total exports	2,979	2,903	2,593	3,323	3,880	3,168	4,083	4,343	4,860	
Domestic use										
Butter	1,526	1,458	1,467	1,449	1,373	1,378	1,373	1,341	1,300	
Lard 11/	2,065	2,039	1,994	2,204	2,005	1,968	1,985	1,908	1,800	
Cottonseed oil	1,384	1,310	1,195	1,147	1,299	1,461	12/1,352	1,330	1,425	
Soybean oil	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,376	3,32[illegible]	3,539	3,623	3,700	
Other 4/	659	722	719	796	773	908	968	1,040	1,100	
Adjustment 10/	-52	-61	-85	-117	-88	-83	-77	-99	-75	
Total 11/	8,121	8,033	8,341	8,603	8,739	8,961	9,140	9,143	9,250	
Total (calculated net) 13/	8,134	8,049	8,336	8,579	8,725	8,868	8,949	9,279	9,315	
Total use for food 14/	7,871	7,886	8,145	8,389	8,438	8,559	8,755	8,896	9,050	
Per capita, civilian and military 15/	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Butter (fat content)	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.5	
Other	37.9	37.7	38.5	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.5	
Total (fat content)	45.2	44.6	45.3	46.0	45.6	45.5	45.8	46.0	46.0	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not included in total stocks. 3/ Oil equivalent of 15 million bushels of soybeans. 4/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 5/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 6/ Shortening and salad and cooking oils. 7/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 8/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in census data. 9/ Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census. 10/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 11/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks of farm lard. 12/ Includes 180 million pounds of shortening and salad and cooking oils purchased by CCC for foreign donations but not exported in 1961-62. 13/ Adjusted to reflect changes in stocks of finished products. 14/ Excludes food fats used for non-food purposes, but includes non-food oils (mostly coconut and palm kernel) used in food. 15/ Adjusted for trade and changes in stocks of shortening, margarine and salad and cooking oils. 16/ Includes 100 million pounds of shortening and salad and cooking oils (75 million SBO and 30 million CSO) which was held by CCC on October 1, 1962 for foreign donations during 1962-63. 17/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter not shown in cold storage stocks report.

Table 9.--COTTONSEED AND SOYBEAN OILS: U. S. exports by area and country, 1957-62, and 1963 forecast by area

Destination	Year beginning October						
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	Forecast 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Western Europe							
Sweden	2/	2/	2/	2/	1	7	
Spain	382	446	358	289	400	291	
Germany, West	91	138	272	156	97	51	
Netherlands	21	90	108	25	24	41	
Greece	3	---	---	45	---	39	
Italy	67	64	12	2/	1	---	
United Kingdom	---	2	22	8	3	2	
Other	19	7	33	10	2	2	
Total	583	742	805	533	527	433	320
Eastern Europe							
Poland	31	56	33	63	69	---	
Yugoslavia	82	97	51	61	90	65	
Other	---	3	---	18	1	---	
Total	113	156	84	141	160	65	200
Canada	48	58	81	67	46	57	65
Central America and Caribbean Area							
Haiti	8	8	9	8	10	10	
Mexico	39	9	2	36	8	1	
Other	17	14	14	5	3	2	
Total	64	31	25	49	21	13	15
South America							
Chile	2/	2	12	21	35	34	
Colombia	11	31	43	5	17	7	
Ecuador	5	7	7	9	6	6	
Peru	2/	11	18	9	36	2/	
Venezuela	5	5	8	16	18	21	
Other	8	1	27	2	1	1	
Total	29	57	115	62	113	70	120
Africa							
Algeria	---	---	---	---	3	29	
Egypt	---	20	47	32	133	67	
Morocco	32	29	70	39	33	92	
Tunisia	---	---	---	---	---	56	
Other	---	---	4	2/	6	10	
Total	32	49	121	71	175	254	275
Asia and Oceania							
Hong Kong	2/	2/	6	5	53	36	
Viet Nam	---	---	---	---	---	10	
Iran	2/	2/	18	14	37	69	
Israel	10	18	31	27	45	66	
Japan	5	3	10	8	5	14	
Pakistan	13	51	72	58	201	205	
Taiwan	7	6	3	3	7	1	
Turkey	146	156	81	---	113	135	
Other	2	2	4	17	12	16	
Total	182	236	225	132	473	552	705
Total 3/	1,052	1,335	1,456	1,056	1,515	1,444	1,700
Donations 4/	---	---	---	34	265	5/107	100
Grand Total 3/	1,052	1,335	1,456	1,090	1,780	1,551	1,800

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 4/ USDA estimates of foreign donations, not reported by Census. 5/ Includes 10 million pounds of Title II and 97 million pounds of Title III oil shipments not reported by Census.

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils during October-November 1963 (the latest Census data available) totaled 198 million pounds, including little, if any, foreign donations. During these 2 months a year earlier, exports totaled 205 million pounds which included 25 million pounds for foreign donations. Most of the 100 million pounds estimated for Title II and III donations in table 7 is expected to move out in the last half of the current marketing year.

Lard Yield Per Hog Continues Down; Exports Running Ahead of 1962-63 Rate

Hog slaughter, seasonally high in October-December 1963, was about 3 percent greater than the previous year. Pigs born in March and April 1963, the months of largest farrowings, made up the bulk of the slaughter during the fall quarter. However, because of reduced lard yield per hog killed commercially, total lard output was down 6 percent. Yield averaged 27.7 pounds so far this marketing year compared with 29.6 pounds in 1962.

Hog slaughter during the next few months probably will be less than last year as the 4 percent smaller 1963 fall pig crop is marketed. Hogs from the fall pig crop are beginning to arrive at markets. The 1964 spring pig crop now is expected to be 5 percent less than the spring crop of 1963. Hogs from the spring pig crop will arrive at markets beginning in late summer, and slaughter during July-September 1964 probably will be down about 4 to 6 percent.

Lard output (including farm) for the entire 1963-64 marketing year is now forecast at 2,400 million pounds compared with 2,494 million in 1962-63. The decline is expected to be spread about evenly throughout the year.

Domestic disappearance of lard (including farm) in 1963-64 is expected to total around 1,800 million pounds, about 6 percent less than the 1,908 million consumed the year before. The decline probably will be shared in about equal proportions between direct use of lard as such and that used in the manufacture of shortening. The USDA has been buying lard for distribution to needy families, schools, and institutions. About 75 million pounds have been purchased under this program from mid-September 1963 through January 22, 1964.

Lard exports during October-November 1963 (the latest Census data available) totaled 83 million pounds compared with 70 million pounds the same 2 months a year earlier. The United Kingdom continues to be the major taker accounting for 82 percent of the total. Exports to Eastern Europe are expected to be up during the current year since the trade has already sold some U. S. lard to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. U. S. lard exports (including shipments) for the entire 1963-64 marketing year are now forecast at around 600 million pounds, about one-fourth of domestic output, compared with 571 million pounds in 1962-63.

Lard prices (loose, Chicago) during October-January 1963-64 averaged 9.1 cents per pound, 0.5 cent above a year earlier. Prices probably hit their seasonal low in early January (8.6 cents per pound). A slight rise over the

Table 10.--Lard: Supply and disposition, 1947-63

Year beginning October	Supply			Disposition			
				Exports and shipments			Domestic disappearance 1/
	Production	Stocks October 1	Total	Exports	Shipments	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	2,283	142	2,425	298	45	343	1,956
1948	2,480	117	2,597	556	48	604	1,912
1949	2,629	66	2,695	520	64	584	2,022
1950	2,812	82	2,894	583	47	630	2,184
1951	2,918	57	2/2,981	688	63	751	2,071
1952	2,509	143	2,653	467	48	515	2,111
1953	2,248	42	2,290	398	58	456	1,773
1954	2,564	50	2,614	528	59	587	1,959
1955	2,852	75	2,927	662	57	719	2,065
1956	2,614	123	2,737	530	60	590	2,039
1957	2,423	69	2,492	394	65	461	1,994
1958	2,679	46	2,725	536	73	608	2,024
1959	2,726	93	2,819	655	62	716	2,005
1960	2,484	92	2,576	446	66	513	1,968
1961	2,471	100	2,571	446	62	508	1,985
1962 3/	2,494	73	2,567	508	63	571	1,908
1963 4/	2,400	81	2,481	535	65	600	1,800

1/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 2/ Includes 6 million pounds imported. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Forecast, except stocks October 1.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 11.--Lard: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-62

Year beginning October	Food uses				Non-food uses			Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Direct use	Total	Soap	Other industrial	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	115	4	1,831	1,950	5	2	6	1,956
1948	122	4	1,767	1,893	1/	18	18	1,912
1949	159	4	1,825	1,989	---	33	33	2,022
1950	201	5	1,892	2,097	58	29	87	2,184
1951	214	4	1,829	2,048	---	23	23	2,071
1952	249	7	1,847	2,103	---	8	8	2,111
1953	139	6	1,626	1,772	1/	1	1	1,773
1954	291	11	1,650	1,952	2	5	7	1,959
1955	403	27	1,631	2,061	1	2	4	2,065
1956	425	27	1,584	2,036	1	2	3	2,039
1957	345	19	1,630	1,993	1/	1	1	1,994
1958	425	26	1,564	2,015	---	10	10	2,024
1959	511	60	1,423	1,994	---	11	11	2,005
1960	497	58	1,398	1,953	---	15	15	1,968
1961	562	80	1,327	1,969	---	16	16	1,985
1962 2/	588	76	1,228	1,892	---	15	15	1,908

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

rest of the marketing year is in prospect. Lard output will decline seasonally, export demand continues stronger than last year, and stocks are relatively small. For the entire 1963-64 marketing year, lard prices probably will average about a cent above the 8.2 cents per pound the season before.

Flaxseed Prices Move Up Slightly; One-Third of 1963 Crop Under Support

Flaxseed supplies in the 1963-64 marketing year starting July 1, 1963, are now set at 40 million bushels, 4 million more than the previous year (table 12). Crushings for the entire year may total around 21 million bushels, leaving 19 million for seed, export, and carryover. About 5 million bushels are expected to be exported (nearly 3 million bushels moved out before the Great Lakes froze for the winter), and another 2-3 million bushels will be used for seeding the 1964 crop. This leaves 12 million bushels to be carried over into the 1964-65 marketing year. Most of the carryover will be in CCC hands.

The season average price received by farmers for 1963-crop flaxseed is estimated at $2.79 per bushel compared with $2.83 the previous crop and the 1963 support price of $2.90 per bushel. Through December, farmers placed 10.4 million bushels of 1963 flaxseed under support, compared with 3.8 million a year earlier. Loans and purchase agreements were available through January 1964. Redemptions and deliveries under purchase agreements are due by March 31. Most of the flaxseed under support will be acquired by CCC at maturity, reflecting the surplus situation.

Flaxseed prices (No. 1, Minneapolis), after dropping from $3.05 per bushel in July 1963 to $2.90 in September, rose slowly to $3.12 in late January 1964. Linseed oil prices (raw, Minneapolis) have shown a similar price pattern, increasing from 12.3 cents per pound in September to 13.3 cents in January 1964. The outlook for the remainder of the current marketing year is for prices to continue firm, averaging somewhat above the 12.7 cents-per-pound level the year before.

Trade reports of serious weather damage to the Argentine flaxseed crop, purchases of linseed oil in Rotterdam and Argentina by Red China and Russia, are some of the main factors behind recent firmness in flaxseed and linseed oil prices.

In the United States, linseed oil output is down slightly while usage is approximately the same as last year. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil during July-November 1963 totaled 158 million pounds compared with 163 million in the comparable period a year earlier. Total domestic use for the entire 1963-64 marketing year is now placed at 420 million pounds, up slightly from 1962-63.

Linseed meal prices (bulk, Minneapolis) have receded slightly from their highs of a year ago. Prices during July-January 1963-64 averaged about $66 per ton compared to $71 a year earlier. The break in beef cattle prices which began in

Table 12.--Flaxseed, linseed oil, and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1955-63

Item	Year beginning July								
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
FLAXSEED					Flaxseed				
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply									
Stocks, July 1	11.2	4.1	19.4	8.7	14.6	3.0	5.3	3.6	8.4
Production	40.4	47.0	25.1	37.4	21.2	30.4	22.2	32.2	31.5
Total supply	51.6	51.2	44.6	46.2	35.9	33.4	27.5	35.8	39.8
Disposition									
Seed and residual	2.1	3.1	-.4	3.1	1.5	1.1	3.4	2.1	1.8
July-December:									
Crushings	18.4	14.5	16.6	12.4	14.4	9.5	10.5	10.3	8.9
Exports	3.8	2.0	9.0	4.6	7.6	3.5	1.0	3.4	2.4
January 1, supply remaining	27.3	31.6	19.4	26.1	12.5	19.3	12.6	15.8	26.7
January-June:									
Crushings	16.6	11.7	10.7	10.0	8.8	10.5	8.5	10.7	12
Exports	6.6	.5	2/	1.4	.7	3.5	.5	.9	3
Season totals									
Crushings	34.9	26.2	27.3	22.4	23.2	20.0	19.0	21.0	21
Exports	10.4	2.5	9.0	6.0	8.3	7.0	1.5	4.3	5
Ending stocks	4.1	19.4	8.7	14.6	3.0	5.3	3.6	8.4	12
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel									
Support 3/	2.91	3.09	2.92	2.78	2.38	2.38	2.80	2.90	2.90
Received by farmers	2.90	2.99	2.94	2.69	3.00	2.65	3.26	2.83	4/2.79
LINSEED OIL					Linseed Oil				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply									
Stocks, July 1	139	142	99	112	97	90	94	105	131
Production	695	532	535	448	465	399	391	428	6/420
Total supply	834	674	634	560	562	489	485	533	551
Disposition:									
July-November:									
Exports	55	6	72	1	2	4	1	1	11
Domestic disappearance	250	226	204	202	205	157	162	163	158
Stocks, December 1	136	143	110	115	143	93	117	117	109
December-June:									
Domestic disappearance	302	271	231	253	213	213	216	231	262
Exports	85	72	15	7	53	20	1	8	9
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	552	497	435	455	418	370	378	394	420
Exports	140	78	87	8	55	24	2	9	20
Stocks, June 30	142	99	112	97	90	94	105	131	110
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound									
Tank cars, Minneapolis	14.0	13.1	14.2	12.9	13.5	12.9	15.2	13.0	13.0
LINSEED MEAL					Linseed Meal				
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, July 1 5/	22	36	16	24	10	46	25	10	21
Production	643	484	505	409	426	378	358	388	7/385
Total supply	665	520	521	433	436	424	383	398	406
Disposition									
July-November:									
Exports	69	57	11	5	39	34	15	47	31
Domestic disappearance	215	172	201	196	162	136	160	119	116
Stocks, December 1 5/	17	19	70	14	39	34	19	8	10
December-June:									
Domestic disappearance	269	259	290	220	164	226	199	205	234
Exports	76	19	1	9	28	5	1	7	5
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	484	431	491	416	326	362	359	324	350
Exports	145	76	12	14	67	39	16	54	36
Stocks, June 30 5/	36	16	24	10	46	25	10	21	20
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Bulk, Minneapolis	55.05	53.15	49.00	63.65	62.95	53.34	62.70	67.50	63.00

1/ July-December is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Less than 500,000 bushels. 3/ Farm basis. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Stocks at Processors' plants. 6/ Based on a linseed oil yield of 20.0 pounds per bushel. 7/ Based on a linseed meal yield of 37.0 pounds per bushel.

early 1963 and the relatively unfavorable price outlook for the first quarter of 1964 probably has affected demand and price for linseed meal. Domestic consumption of linseed meal during July-November 1963 totaled 116,000 tons, compared with 119,000 tons last season. Linseed meal prices during February-June 1964 are expected to average near their late January levels of around $60 per ton, slightly below February-June 1963.

Peanut Supply Up Sharply In 1963-64; One-Fifth of Crop Surplus

The total supply of peanuts (farmers' stock basis) in the 1963-64 marketing year, which began August 1, 1963, is now estimated at 2,343 million pounds, 8 percent more than last year and the greatest supply since the 1948-49 season (table 14, page 22). The 1963 peanut crop (placed at 1,975 million pounds) is considerably more than required for food and farm use and CCC will acquire the surplus (estimated at 425 million pounds or 22 percent of the 1963 crop) under the price support program. The season average price received by farmers for 1963-crop peanuts is estimated at 11.2 cents per pound, equivalent to the national support rate of $224 per ton, and compares with the 11.0 cent average received for the 1962 crop. Loans and purchase agreements on 1963 crop peanuts were available through January. Loans mature on May 31, 1964, or earlier, on demand by CCC.

As of December 31, 1963, about 17 percent or 335 million pounds of the 1963-crop peanuts were under loan. Roughly 88 percent of these peanuts were in the Southeastern area, 11 percent in the Southwestern area, and the balance in the Virginia-Carolina area. Also, approximately 50 million pounds of shelled peanuts (farmer's stock equivalent) were purchased under the No. 2 shelling program, increasing total loans and acquisitions by the Corporation so far this year to around 385 million pounds.

Peanut oil exports primarily to Western Europe and Latin America in the current marketing year may exceed 20 million pounds.

In November 1963, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the 1964 crop peanut marketing quotas and acreage allotments at 1,066,625 tons and 1,610,000 acres, respectively. Peanut marketing quotas have been in effect each year since 1949. The last referendum, held in December 1962, found a record 96.9 percent of the growers voting approved marketing quotas for the 1963, 1964 and 1965 crops.

Export Outlook for Tallow Continues Favorable

Inedible tallow and grease production during 1963-64 is now forecast at a record 3.9 billion pounds, 6 percent more than the year before. This mainly reflects greater cattle slaughter. Also, the average weight of cattle slaughtered has been running slightly above that of last season.

Price prospects for inedible tallow this year appear to be more favorable than last year. Total disappearance of inedible tallow and greases in 1963-64

Table 13.--Peanuts: Production and prices received by farmers, by areas, 1950-63

Crop year	Production: Va.-N. C. area	Production: S. E. area	Production: S. W. area	Production: Total	Price received by farmers, per pound: Va.-N. C. area	Price: S. E. area	Price: S. W. area	Price: National average
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent
1950	483	1,086	466	2,035	12.7	10.4	10.3	10.9
1951	563	853	243	1,659	12.2	9.6	9.2	10.4
1952	549	662	145	1,356	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.9
1953	490	782	301	1,574	12.0	10.6	11.0	11.1
1954	424	429	155	1,008	13.5	11.1	11.7	12.2
1955	388	812	376	1,548	13.1	11.2	11.5	11.7
1956	599	860	147	1,607	11.9	10.7	11.2	11.2
1957	527	660	249	1,436	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.4
1958	554	900	373	1,827	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.6
1959	482	758	351	1,591	10.6	9.0	9.4	9.6
1960	515	883	387	1,786	11.0	9.4	10.0	10.0
1961	502	855	383	1,740	11.6	10.7	10.7	10.9
1962	586	823	401	1,810	11.8	10.6	10.7	11.0
1963 1/	559	1,037	379	1,975	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.2

1/ Preliminary

Table 14.--Peanuts: Supply and disposition (farmers' stock basis), United States, 1950-63

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Beginning stocks 1/	Supply: Total supply	Disposition: Exports and shipments	Disposition: Crushed for oil	Disposition: Seed, feed, farm loss and shrinkage	Domestic food use: Military	Domestic food use: Civilian	Domestic food use: Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1950	2,035	0	203	2,238	69	629	212	14	967	6.4
1951	1,659	0	347	2,006	8	432	139	10	1,005	6.6
1952	1,356	0	412	1,768	3	195	142	10	998	6.4
1953	1,574	2/	420	1,994	239	303	152	10	1,007	6.4
1954	1,008	180	283	1,471	9	107	132	7	1,012	6.3
1955	1,548	5	204	1,757	6	257	172	1	954	5.8
1956	1,607	5	367	1,979	102	260	161	3	1,026	6.1
1957	1,436	2	427	1,865	48	239	157	3	1,081	6.4
1958	1,814	2	337	2,153	62	335	164	8	1,088	6.3
1959	1,588	1	496	2,085	72	292	172	3	1,151	6.5
1960	1,786	2/	395	2,181	81	362	154	8	1,236	6.9
1961	1,740	3	340	2,083	34	255	168	7	1,261	6.9
1962	1,810	3	358	2,171	43	302	162	8	1,289	7.0
1963 3/	4/1,975	2	366	2,343	42	415	163	8	1,315	7.0
1964			400							

1/ Includes oil stock peanuts.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
3/ Preliminary. Disposition is forecast.
4/ Indicated December 1.

Shelled edible peanuts and shelled oil stock peanuts converted to farmers stock peanuts based on conversion factors calculated from result of shelling operations in each year.

Table 15.--Nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1955-63

Item	Year beginning October								
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962*	Forecast 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1									
Tallow inedible and grease	260	306	239	230	327	343	389	365	334
Coconut oil	96	75	57	60	43	8/323	8/301	8/ 206	8/ 225
Palm oil	21	22	19	15	15	22	27	16	8/ 37
Linseed oil	94	101	102	90	122	71	97	84	92
Tung oil	35	11	25	40	42	45	10	14	8
Castor oil	43	38	22	24	30	20	32	35	8/ 221
Other lauric acid oils 1/	9	4	1	6	12	12	17	12	18
Cod and fish liver oil	2	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	---
Fish and marine oils	93	113	80	153	136	110	180	162	182
Tall oil	59	96	106	116	141	113	97	127	168
All others 2/	38	33	32	31	23	---	---	---	---
Total	749	801	685	768	890	1,060	1,150	1,021	1,285
Imports									
Tallow inedible and grease	2	3	3/	2	3/	3/	2	3	3
Coconut oil 4/	596	601	656	623	637	657	656	798	800
Other lauric acid oils 1/	40	47	51	60	93	76	86	84	90
Palm oil	30	18	42	33	41	54	43	27	25
Tung oil	25	37	26	24	27	24	18	20	15
Castor oil 4/	119	128	103	114	112	119	109	96	90
Cod and fish liver oil	24	21	19	18	20	16	13	14	15
Fish and marine oils	40	50	51	53	25	52	62	86	75
All others 5/	34	31	27	19	28	21	36	22	25
Total	910	937	976	948	984	1,019	1,025	1,150	1,140
Production									
Tallow inedible and grease 6/	3,215	3,147	2,896	3,214	3,540	3,561	3,507	3,672	3,900
Linseed oil 7/	821	823	529	648	480	567	395	507	540
Tung oil	2	32	25	45	34	13	33	6	20
Castor oil	1	3	11	18	11	14	23	25	30
Cod and fish liver oil	2	2	1	3/	---	---	---	---	---
Fish and marine oil	204	160	180	188	212	272	241	201	225
Tall oil	672	623	679	769	814	794	882	947	1,000
All others 2/	31	42	64	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	4,948	4,830	4,384	4,882	5,091	5,221	5,081	5,358	5,715
Total supply	6,607	6,568	6,045	6,598	6,965	7,300	7,256	7,529	8,140
Exports and shipments									
Tallow, inedible and grease	1,494	1,431	1,107	1,311	1,718	1,769	1,710	1,738	1,900
Coconut oil	9	9	9	8	8	4	2	6	7
Linseed oil	112	132	29	9	57	20	2	11	20
Flaxseed (oil equivalent)	196	186	75	151	92	137	30	93	120
Fish and marine oils	156	136	61	152	151	132	130	222	200
Tall oil	39	50	39	27	47	40	26	31	35
Tung oil	1	1	3/	20	15	31	11	2	1
All others 2/	22	33	14	14	10	9	16	5	5
Total	2,029	1,978	1,333	1,692	2,098	2,143	1,927	2,108	2,290
Domestic disappearance									
Tallow inedible and grease	1,677	1,786	1,799	1,808	1,806	1,745	1,823	1,967	1,975
Coconut oil	607	611	644	632	615	675	749	774	800
Other lauric acid oils 1/	46	50	47	54	93	71	92	79	90
Palm oil	31	21	46	33	34	56	66	43	40
Linseed oil	505	503	437	457	382	384	376	394	410
Tung oil	50	53	36	47	43	42	35	30	32
Castor oil	123	141	110	130	118	120	130	156	140
Cod and fish liver oil	25	22	19	18	19	15	12	14	15
Fish and marine oils	68	107	96	106	103	121	196	91	100
Tall oil	595	564	630	717	795	770	826	876	950
All others 2/	49	39	77	12	18	14	21	18	20
Total	3,778	3,897	3,940	4,008	4,026	4,013	4,326	4,442	4,570
Total non-food uses 9/	3,960	4,059	4,046	4,230	4,338	4,222	4,476	4,639	4,770
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Per capita									
Soap	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0
Drying oil products	6.5	6.4	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.5
Other industrial products	10.4	11.4	12.5	13.6	14.7	14.0	14.7	15.9	16.5
Total	23.6	23.8	23.4	24.0	24.2	23.2	24.2	24.7	25.0

1/ Mainly palm kernel oil. 2/ Includes inedible olive oil, olive oil foots, neat's foot oil, and other vegetable oils not shown separately. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Imports of oil plus production from imported material. 5/ Includes oiticica oil, rapeseed oil, wool grease, cashew nut shell oil, and other vegetable oils not shown separately. 6/ Apparent production computed from factory consumption, foreign trade and change in stocks. Beginning October 1962, production as reported by Census. 7/ Includes oil equivalent of flaxseed exported for crushing abroad. 8/ Includes Government stockpiling. 9/ Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks of oleic acid, stearic acids, other fatty acids, foots and soap stocks and other inedible secondary oils; Government stockpiling; and food oils used in nonfood products and nonfood oils used in food products.

*Preliminary.

Table 16.--Tallow, inedible, and greases: Supply and disposition 1935-39 average and 1947-63

Year beginning October	Supply				Disposition		Price per pound Chicago	
	Apparent production 1/	Imports	Stocks Oct. 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Prime	No. 1
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents
Average								
1935-39	888	51	315	1,254	86	949	6.2	5.6
1947	1,980	1	259	2,240	74	1,842	18.5	17.3
1948	2,101	1	325	2,427	373	1,699	8.2	6.9
1949	2,150	2	356	2,508	497	1,733	6.8	5.9
1950	2,343	4	279	2,626	509	1,777	13.5	11.9
1951	2,268	1	340	2,609	720	1,550	6.3	5.1
1952	2,616	1	340	2,957	1,070	1,523	4.3	3.6
1953	2,661	3	363	3,027	1,186	1,574	6.2	5.6
1954	2,875	4	268	3,147	1,265	1,620	7.0	6.5
1955	3,215	2	260	3,477	1,494	1,677	6.9	6.3
1956	3,147	3	306	3,456	1,431	1,786	7.1	6.6
1957	2,896	2/	239	3,135	1,107	1,799	7.6	7.0
1958	3,214	2	230	3,444	1,311	1,808	6.9	6.0
1959	3,540	2/	327	3,867	1,718	1,806	5.6	4.5
1960	3,561	2/	343	3,904	1,769	1,745	6.3	5.3
1961	3,507	2/	389	3,896	1,710	1,823	5.5	4.6
1962 3/	3,672	3	365	4,040	1,738	5/1,967	5.5	4.5
1963 4/	3,900	3	334	4,237	1,900	5/1,975	6.0	

1/ Apparent production computed from factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. Reported factory consumption excludes that from small rendering plants. Beginning October 1962, production as reported by Census which includes estimates for small producers. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Forecast. 5/ Includes unreported disappearance.

Table 17.--Tallow, inedible, and greases: Utilization, 1935-39 average and 1947-62

Year beginning October	Non food products						
	Soap	Animal feeds	Fatty acids	Lubricants and similar oils	Other	Loss	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average							
1935-39	787	---	---	---	161	1	949
1947	1,510	---	184	23	125	---	1,842
1948	1,381	---	173	25	119	2	1,699
1949	1,335	---	202	21	176	---	1,733
1950	1,280	---	250	28	217	1	1,777
1951	1,103	---	199	24	224	---	1,550
1952	1,008	---	237	24	252	1	1,523
1953	967	71	245	25	258	8	1,574
1954	861	174	267	38	268	12	1,620
1955	840	263	290	38	229	17	1,677
1956	788	383	284	34	285	13	1,786
1957	744	542	249	29	232	3	1,799
1958	732	476	353	66	182	---	1,808
1959	735	439	391	80	162	---	1,806
1960	732	443	351	70	151	---	1,745
1961	702	462	402	79	177	---	1,823
1962 2/	688	446	433	78	322	---	1/1,967

1/ Includes unreported disappearance. 2/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

should exceed that of last season, with exports accounting for practically all of the increase. For the entire year, inedible tallow prices (prime, Chicago) are expected to average around 6.0 cents per pound, compared with 5.5 cents the year before.

Exports during October-November 1963 totaled 317 million pounds compared with 225 million the year before. The brisk foreign demand for U. S. tallow and greases is expected to continue, and for the entire 1963-64 marketing year, exports may total around 1.9 billion pounds compared with 1.7 billion in 1962-63. Japan is our leading dollar market and has taken about one-fifth of our total exports in recent years. Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany, and Spain also are important markets for commercial tallow exports. These countries again are expected to take substantial quantities in 1963-64. The USSR may also be a buyer of inedible tallow from the United States.

Exports under P. L. 480 are expected to continue heavy with the UAR, Pakistan, Turkey, China (Taiwan), and Korea the major takers. As of mid-January 1964, about 158 million pounds of inedible tallow and grease remained to be shipped under existing P. L. 480 agreements. (table 18).

1963-64 Tung Oil Supply Placed at 42 Million Pounds; Lower Oil Prices May Stimulate Usage

The 1963 production of tung nuts is estimated at 66,500 tons (air dried nuts in the husk)--nearly 3 times as large as the small 1962 crop (22,800 tons), but 33 percent below average. All States have larger crops than a year earlier, but Florida is the only State expecting production to be up to average. Mississippi, the leading producer, had 31,000 tons, more than double the 1962 crop but only 54 percent of the 5-year average. Winter freeze damage early in the season followed by dry weather during the summer and fall months affected 1963 production. Tung oil production in 1963-64, based on the above crop estimate, probably will total around 20 million pounds, compared to only 6 million the year before.

On November 1, 1963, carryover stocks of tung oil totaled 7 million pounds, 46 percent less than on the same date in 1962. Stocks of tung oil in recent years have been very low, averaging only around 10 million pounds. The CCC has not held stocks since 1960-61, when it disposed of approximately 26 million pounds then on hand.

Tung oil imports in 1963-64 are estimated at 15 million pounds, down somewhat from the 20 million pounds of 1962-63. Although the restriction limiting tung oil imports to 26 million pounds a year was removed in May 1962, this will not be a factor this year. World tung oil supplies have been relatively tight and competition for available stocks has been keen.

Table 18.--INEDIBLE TALLOW: Programs under Titles I and IV of Public Law 480 as of January 1, 1964

Country	Number of P.A.	Purchase Authorization: Quantity 1/	Purchase Authorization: Final delivery	Purchase Authorization: Recorded shipments 2/	Still to be shipped
		Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds
Carry-in 10/1/63:					
Title I Programs					
Israel	16-122	5.5	12-31-63	3.9	1.6
Pakistan	15-130	66.1	6-30-64	10.0	56.1
U.A.R.	46-81	44.1	1-31-64	33.1	11.0
Total		115.7		47.0	68.7
Title IV Programs					
Colombia	25-404	2.1	9-30-63	2.1	---
Ecuador	29-404	8.7	12-31-63	8.7	---
Total 3/		10.8		10.8	---
Since 10/1/63:					
Title I Programs					
China, Taiwan	37-74	10.4	4-30-64	---	10.4
Greece	26-67	3.5	5-31-64	---	3.5
Turkey	10-80	35.3	7-31-64	---	35.3
U.A.R.	46-94	38.6	6-30-64	---	38.6
Total		87.8			87.8
Title IV Programs					
Colombia	25-406	1.9	1-31-64	.1	1.8
Total		1.9		.1	1.8
Grand total		216.2		57.9	158.3

1/ Estimate based upon market price at time P.A. was issued.
2/ Based on bills of lading received throughout the current month.
3/ Ruyuku Islands has a Title IV agreement for 2.9 million pounds, no P.A.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Livestock and Meat Products Division.

Table 19.--Tung nuts: Supply, disposition, and price, 1939-63

Year beginning November	Supply			Disposition		Price per ton		Oil yield per ton crushed
	Production	Imports	Total	Crushings	Residual	Season average	Support	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	Dol.	Lb.
1939	1.2	---	1.2	(1.2)	---	42.20		
1940	11.0	---	11.0	(11.0)	---	60.00		
1941	8.7	---	8.7	(8.7)	---	88.30		
1942	16.4	---	16.4	16.4	---	91.80		316
1943	6.2	---	6.2	5.5	.7	99.00		341
1944	26.7	---	26.7	27.3	-.6	102.00	100.00	321
1945	37.1	---	37.1	27.5	9.6	98.90	101.25	332
1946	57.4	---	57.4	45.1	12.3	96.90	---	319
1947	53.2	---	53.2	50.6	2.6	64.90	72.00	316
1948	58.5	2.7	61.2	50.3	10.9	49.10	---	339
1949	87.9	.3	88.2	83.1	5.1	63.70	60.00	322
1950	36.5	---	36.5	35.8	.7	111.00	63.00	343
1951	49.1	.1	49.2	48.5	.7	106.00	67.20	303
1952	132.1	.5	132.6	129.5	3.1	79.80	67.20	335
1953	120.0	---	120.0	112.6	7.4	66.80	63.38	352
1954	51.0	---	51.0	46.6	4.4	59.40	54.96	325
1955	6.2	.5	6.7	1/	---	64.00	51.06	---
1956	103.5	---	103.5	100.2	3.3	53.40	53.76	319
1957	82.6	---	82.6	80.7	1.9	52.30	52.13	315
1958	146.7	---	146.7	143.4	3.3	53.20	53.89	312
1959	110.6	---	110.6	105.7	4.8	52.40	53.50	322
1960	42.6	---	42.6	37.6	5.0	62.50	53.50	346
1961	111.5	---	111.5	106.7	4.8	87.30	63.34	312
1962	22.8	---	22.8	16.4	6.4	122.00	63.34	338
1963 2/	66.5	---	66.5	3/ 63		90.30	63.34	

1/ Negligible. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast.

Table 20.--Tung oil: Supply, disposition, and price, 1935-63 1/

Year beginning November	Supply					Disposition		Price per pound			Oil acquired by CCC
	Production	Imports	Stocks Nov. 1		Total	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Drums, N.Y. (imported)	Tanks f.o.b. mills 3/	Support	
			CCC	Total							
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Mil.lb.
Average											
1935-39	.6	123.2	---	37.9	161.7	5.7	118.1	18.2			
1942	5.2	4/	---	31.4	36.7	1.8	5/11.5	39.0			
1943	1.9	1.8	---	28.7	32.3	.7	5/10.5	39.0			
1944	8.8	.3	---	22.8	31.9	2.5	21.7	39.2		36.0	---
1945	9.1	24.5	---	7.7	41.3	.9	33.2	39.2		6/36.0	---
1946	14.4	103.4	---	7.2	125.0	6.0	87.1	32.4		---	---
1947	16.0	140.4	---	31.9	188.4	10.4	130.4	25.2		25.0	7.8
1948	17.0	72.4	7.8	47.6	137.0	10.9	107.7	23.4		---	---
1949	26.8	105.9	---	18.5	151.1	8.2	112.5	26.5	25.1	24.1	1.6
1950	12.3	48.2	1.6	30.5	91.0	6.4	5/72.4	38.2	36.7	25.1	---
1951	14.7	30.4	1.6	16.0	61.2	1.3	51.2	40.8	39.1	26.5	---
1952	43.4	13.0	.5	8.7	65.1	.3	49.6	31.3	28.6	26.5	5.8
1953	39.6	41.5	5.8	15.1	96.3	.3	49.3	24.3	23.8	23.9	32.8
1954	15.2	25.2	38.6	46.7	87.1	3.6	51.2	25.1	23.3	21.2	4/
1955	2.2	31.4	19.2	32.4	66.0	1.4	51.6	26.2	24.4	20.0	---
1956	32.0	31.5	.4	13.0	76.5	1.3	50.4	24.7	22.7	21.0	15.0
1957	25.5	24.7	15.0	24.8	75.0	.4	37.7	23.2	21.4	20.5	11.1
1958	44.8	25.0	25.8	36.9	106.6	7/20.7	47.4	24.1	21.9	21.0	24.6
1959	34.0	26.0	30.0	38.5	98.5	7/19.2	42.0	24.0	21.9	20.9	16.1
1960	13.0	25.8	25.5	37.3	76.1	7/26.4	41.5	28.2	26.5	20.9	---
1961	33.3	17.1	---	8.2	58.6	11.3	5/35.9	37.5	35.2	24.0	---
1962 8/	6.2	20.3	---	12.5	39.0	2.3	30.0	40.9	38.5	24.0	---
1963 9/	20	15	---	7	42		32		33	24.0	

1/ Data by crop year not available until 1942-43. 1935-39 calendar year average. 2/ Includes reexports. 3/ Not available before April 1949. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 6/ Processor had to agree to buy back oil at 37 cents a pound or else CCC would purchase oil only at 30 cents a pound. 7/ CCC export sales. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Forecast.

Based on the above estimates, total U. S. supplies of tung oil in 1963-64 should be around 42 million pounds, 3 million more than in 1962-63 but otherwise the lowest since 1945. The 1962-63 supply of 39 million pounds was the smallest since World War II. Since the oil-short days of that period, total U. S. supplies have ranged from 188 million pounds in 1947-48 to the low of last season.

Domestic disappearance this current marketing year is placed at 32 million pounds compared with 30 million pounds in 1962-63. At these levels, domestic usage has been at its lowest since World War II. However, an improved supply picture and slightly lower oil prices should alleviate this slump in consumption.

World supplies of tung oil are expected to ease somewhat from the tight situation of last season. Production in Red China, the major tung oil producer, will probably be at the level of recent years but U. S. production increases are expected to partly expand total availabilities. Some frost damage to the South American crop has been reported but its effect on output has not been determined.

Tung oil prices (domestic, Southern mills) for the 1963-64 marketing year probably will average around 33 cents per pound, well above the 1963 support price of 24 cents a pound, but below the 1962-63 average of 38.5 cents. At this price level, CCC is not expected to acquire any tung oil, but the decline in price will probably stimulate increased domestic usage.

As in the last 2 years, the 1963 tung nut crop is being supported at $63.34 per ton (75.1 percent of parity), basis 18.5 percent oil content. The equivalent price for tung oil is 24 cents per pound. Purchase agreements and loans on tung oil are available through June 30, 1964. The loans mature October 31, 1964, or earlier on demand by the CCC. The season average price received by growers for 1963-crop tung nuts is estimated at $90.30 per ton compared with $122.00 received for the 1962 crop.

Some Substitute Oil Crops Authorized on 1964 Feed Grain Diverted Acres

The USDA announced on November 13, 1963, that farmers participating in the 1964 feed grain program may plant substitute nonsurplus crops on acreage diverted from feed grain production. The special crops are guar, sesame, safflower, sunflower, castorbeans, and mustard seed.

The law permits acreage diverted from feed grains to be utilized for specified annual non-price-supported field crops and flax when these crops are not in surplus supply and will not be in surplus supply if produced on the diverted acreage. The accompanying reduction in or withdrawal of the diverted acre payments results in savings on program costs.

As in 1963, the minimum feed grain diversion payment rate will be 20 percent of the normal per-acre yield of the feed grain crop multiplied by the

Table 21.--Acreage planted to oilseed crops on diverted feed grain land and wheat by States, 1961-63

Year and State	Castor beans	Guar	Sesame	Sunflower	Flax	Mustard seed	Rapeseed	Safflower	Total acreage diverted to substitute crops
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Diverted from feed grains:									
1961									
Arizona	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	365	379
California	---	---	---	55	---	---	---	5,968	6,023
Kansas	470	---	---	150	---	---	---	179	799
Nebraska	1,736	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,736
New Mexico	564	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	564
Oklahoma	448	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	448
Texas	2,098	---	1,215	35	---	---	---	---	3,348
Other	26	---	---	100	---	---	---	40	166
Total	5,356	---	1,215	340	---	---	---	6,552	13,463
1962									
California	---	---	---	22	---	---	---	9,818	9,840
Kansas	212	---	10	15	---	---	---	102	339
Minnesota	---	---	---	3	719	---	---	---	722
Nebraska	763	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	763
New Mexico	715	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	715
North Dakota	---	---	---	76	1,044	125	---	49	1,294
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	1,055	---	---	---	1,055
Texas	2,236	218	366	---	106	---	---	---	2,926
Other	---	---	---	---	50	---	---	118	168
Total	3,926	218	376	116	2,974	125	---	10,087	17,822
1963									
Arizona									
California									
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa					Data not available in late January.				
Kansas									
Minnesota									
Nebraska									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
South Dakota									
Texas									
Other									
Total									
Diverted from wheat:									
1962									
California	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	447	447
Montana	---	---	---	---	157	---	---	727	884
Nebraska	72	---	---	---	---	---	---	203	275
North Dakota	---	---	---	56	930	18	---	213	1,217
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	101	---	---	---	101
Texas	364	2	104	---	---	---	---	---	470
Other	1	---	---	16	7	---	---	51	75
Total	437	2	104	72	1,195	18	---	1,641	3,469
1963									
California									
Kansas									
Montana					Data not available in late January.				
Nebraska									
North Dakota									
South Dakota									
Texas									
Other									
Total									

Data compiled from ASCS program records.

local support rate. Partial payment for diverted cropland used to produce any of the specified substitute crops will be based on a percentage of the minimum feed grain diversion payment rate.

All of the substitute crops in 1964, except safflower, will receive an increase in the partial payment as compared to the 1963 program. Safflower, as in 1963, will continue to be eligible but without diversion payment. Because of increased flaxseed supplies during the past year, flaxseed planting is not included on the 1964 list of eligible substitute crops.

Under the 1962 program, about 17,900 acres diverted from feed grain production were planted to substitute crops (table 21). Acreage substitution under the 1963 program has not yet been tallied.

Following are the precentages of the minimum acreage diversion payments which will be made for authorized plantings on diverted acres for the 1964 crop year, compared with those in effect in 1963:

	1964	1963
Guar	50	30
Sesame	50	40
Safflower	1/	1/
Sunflower	30	20
Castorbeans	50	30
Mustard Seed	30	3/
Flax	2/	1/

1/ Planting permitted but no partial payment authorized.
2/ Not included on approved substitute crop list.
3/ Planting on diverted acres not authorized by law.

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TALL OIL PRODUCTION TO REACH BILLION POUND MARK IN 1964

by

George W. Kromer

Tall oil, a byproduct of the sulphate wood pulp industry, continues to be a growing source of fatty acid and rosin. Its production and uses have increased steadily since its commercial introduction in the United States in 1930. Output in the postwar era has increased nearly fivefold, from 200 million pounds in 1947 to 990 million pounds in 1963 1/ Total crude tall oil output for 1964 is forecast at a record 1,050 million pounds, 6 percent more than last year (table 22). This level of crude oil production at the works would be valued at about $38 million.

The consumption of tall oil by industry has kept pace with its rapid rise in production in recent years, mainly because it is a principal source of vegetable fatty acids for industrial purposes. Domestic disappearance of tall oil, after increasing gradually from about 200 million pounds at the end of World War II to 331 million in 1954, increased sharply to over 500 million pounds in 1955. In 1963, disappearance totaled a record 924 million pounds (table 22).

The sharp increase in the utilization of tall oil largely reflects (1) its low price compared to the drying oils (linseed and soybean); (2) its upgrading by continuing research; (3) its availability during periods of vegetable oil scarcity; (4) its adaptability to new applications; and (5) its price stability.

Tall oil is used in a wide range of products for which little data are available. In general, however, the main uses include: a raw material in surfactants such as soaps, asphalt additives, lubricants, flotation chemical, fat chemicals, etc., and as a drying oil in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, printing inks, core oils, linoleum, oil cloth, floor tile, driers, etc.

Exports of tall oil in recent years have generally declined, dropping from 61 million pounds in 1954 to 30 million in 1963. The United States is the world's leading producer by a wide margin followed by Sweden and Finland.

Sulphate Paper Mills Produce Tall Oil

Production of paper by the sulphate process results in 2 byproducts that are classified as naval stores--sulphate turpentine and tall oil. The name Tall Oil was derived from the Swedish "Tallolja" which means oil of pine.

In the pulping process, the pulpwood is debarked, chipped, and cooked in a weak sulphuric acid solution. Turpentine vaporizes and is condensed while the resins from which tall oil is made are skimmed off after the cooking is completed. For many years the naval stores byproducts of the sulphate

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1/ The U. S. Bureau of the Census is the primary source of the data analyzed in this paper.

Table 22.--Tall oil: Supply and disposition, 1947-64

Year	Supply			Disposition		Price per pound	
	Production (crude oil)	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Crude, tanks, works	Refined tanks, works
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents
1947	200	---	200	23	177	3.63	6.92
1948	249	41	290	28	214	2.09	5.75
1949	230	48	278	33	186	2.00	5.36
1950	310	59	369	36	287	2.10	5.10
1951	398	46	444	44	323	3.12	5.75
1952	313	77	389	35	270	2.82	5.19
1953	318	85	403	42	280	2.25	5.00
1954	357	81	438	61	331	2.03	5.00
1955	584	46	630	48	508	2.44	5.19
1956	665	74	739	44	599	2.50	5.25
1957	625	95	720	52	560	2.60	5.47
1958	701	108	810	37	651	2.75	5.50
1959	794	122	916	21	749	2.75	5.50
1960	789	146	935	53	1/807	2.80	5.34
1961	826	88	914	33	1/814	3.19	7.08
1962	880	107	987	27	1/859	3.50	7.50
1963 2/	990	120	1,120	30	1/924	3.57	7.50
1964	3/1,050	189	3/1,239				

1/ Factory consumption used for years in which Census reported factory consumption exceeds calculated domestic disappearance.

2/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

3/ Forecast.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.--Tall oil: Utilization, 1947-63

Year	Nonfood products									
	Soap	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins and plastics	Other drying oils	Lubricants and similar oils	Fatty acids	Other 1/	Foots and loss	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	16	13	19	---	---	---		113	16	177
1948	18	22	14	---	---	---		127	33	214
1949	14	18	16	6	12	---		92	27	186
1950	13	20	16	8	26	---		172	32	287
1951	22	34	15	11	24	---		191	26	323
1952	15	32	13	15	27	---		160	8	270
1953	14	34	17	11	31	---		165	7	280
1954	12	40	29	20	27	---		189	13	331
1955	14	40	31	13	38	---		344	27	508
1956	17	48	31	28	39	---		356	80	599
1957	12	44	31	23	31	---		353	66	560
1958	12	37	27	24	23	---		443	86	651
1959	23	29	22	18	16	26	2/557	59	---	749
1960	15	35	17	12	22	24	674	9	---	3/807
1961	12	38	20	12	25	20	676	11	---	3/814
1962	10	42	22	10	30	15	720	10	---	3/859
1963 4/	9	47	18	10	35	14	779	12	---	3/924

1/ Includes unreported domestic disappearance. 2/ Beginning in 1959 Census data indicates that the use of whole or crude tall oil in the distillation or fractionation process is reported as consumed in fatty acids, the use in the acid refining process is reported as consumed in "Refining". The production of refined tall oil includes the output of acid refined tall oil and distilled tall oil (containing less than 90 percent free fatty acids not including rosin acids). 3/ Factory consumption used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 4/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

industry were used at plants as fuel or were dumped. Refining processes were developed and the sulphate wood industry is now regarded as a major source of naval stores.

Tall oil is a natural mixture containing about equal amounts (45 percent each) of rosin acids (abietic acids) and of fatty acids (principally oleic acids). The remaining 10 percent is unsaponifiable matter. The rosin acids in tall oil are related to the acidic components of rosin. The fatty acids, present as such in the growing pine tree, are closely related to the components of both vegetable and animal fats, especially soybean oil.

Trend Toward Fractional Distillation Of Tall Oil

While tall oil was finding numerous uses, it was early recognized that its individual components, if separated, would have much broader utility.

Early refining processes usually consisted of purification of the oil by simple distillation or treatment with sulphuric acid to remove color bodies. However, the original ratio of rosin to fatty acids in such oils remains practically unchanged by these methods. Modern refineries now separate the rosin from the fatty acid by fractional distillation, thus producing a variety of rosin-fatty acid mixtures. Distilled tall oils containing 20-50 percent rosin acids are often utilized as is by industry. Fatty acid fractions from tall oil that contain less than 1 percent of rosin acids and, conversely, tall oil rosin with less than 1 percent fatty acid contents, are being produced.

According to trade estimates, tall oil fractionation plants at the end of 1963 had capacities of nearly 1.2 billion pounds and further plant additions were planned at that time. Fractionation plants have grown rapidly in capacity since 1954. This growth closely follows the sharp increase in tall oil output and use beginning in 1955. In 1963 the trade also indicates 9 companies in the United States operated 13 tall oil fractionating plants.

Census Data Show Sharp Increase in Tall Oil Consumed in Fatty Acids Since 1959

The consumption of tall oil in the manufacture of fatty acids increased from 557 million pounds in 1959, the first year Census data became available, to 779 million pounds in 1963, an increase of about 40 percent (table 23). Census reports indicate that the use of whole or crude tall oil in the distillation or fractionation process is reported as consumed in "fatty acids"; the use in the acid-refining process is reported as consumed in "refining". Census data on the production of refined tall oil include the output of acid-refined tall oil and distilled tall oil (containing less than 90 percent free fatty acids not including rosin acids).

Inasmuch as fatty acids are categorized as a separate end-use, by Census definition, fatty acids from the primary oils used in drying oil and other products are not included.

Table 24.--Tall oil: Supply, disposition and price, by months, calendar years, 1954-63

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total or average
							Production						
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1954	25	25	29	30	31	33	28	27	28	33	36	33	357
1955	42	43	49	48	53	49	43	49	48	54	55	51	584
1956	58	56	65	58	61	59	50	55	47	57	48	49	665
1957	58	54	59	54	55	48	45	51	45	51	56	48	625
1958	60	57	64	62	59	52	52	60	56	66	60	52	701
1959	63	64	69	73	71	66	58	65	62	70	70	63	794
1960	66	71	80	74	70	70	53	68	60	64	62	52	789
1961	62	66	76	72	77	72	58	68	65	74	70	66	826
1962	72	79	85	78	84	74	60	72	67	76	72	60	880
1963 1/	83	78	95	84	90	82	71	83	73	87	86	78	990
							Stocks, first of month						
1954	81	83	82	81	81	77	68	69	64	59	56	54	
1955	46	50	52	56	57	58	58	62	64	59	63	70	
1956	74	87	89	97	92	89	99	100	97	96	93	91	
1957	95	100	106	113	109	119	116	113	112	106	104	109	
1958	108	111	117	119	120	128	124	123	123	116	120	130	
1959	122	133	142	142	150	143	150	147	142	141	138	144	
1960	146	145	147	149	156	152	142	136	126	113	102	96	
1961	88	86	94	102	100	102	99	105	100	97	100	104	
1962	107	113	121	124	134	136	137	128	120	127	123	116	
1963 1/	120	128	142	148	160	162	168	167	172	168	171	168	
							Exports						
1954	1	1	5	5	8	14	4	6	1	5	5	5	61
1955	8	2	5	10	3	4	1	1	7	1	1	4	48
1956	1	5	3	4	8	2	4	4	1	8	1	2	44
1957	2	6	2	6	5	8	4	2	3	1	3	9	52
1958	4	4	5	2	1	3	1	1	3	4	1	6	37
1959	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	21
1960	5	6	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	53
1961	6	3	3	5	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	33
1962	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	27
1963 1/	2	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	1	1	2		
							Domestic disappearance						
1954	21	25	25	26	27	28	23	27	31	31	32	36	331
1955	29	39	39	37	49	45	39	45	46	50	47	43	508
1956	44	49	53	60	56	47	46	54	46	52	48	43	599
1957	52	42	50	52	40	44	44	49	48	52	47	40	560
1958	53	47	58	59	50	53	51	60	59	57	49	53	651
1959	51	54	67	64	76	59	58	68	61	72	61	59	749
1960	62	63	74	62	67	75	56	74	70	72	63	56	794
1961	59	55	65	68	71	73	51	72	66	70	64	62	774
1962	64	69	81	65	79	70	67	77	58	78	77	54	839
1963 1/	73	62	85	70	85	73	69	73	76	83	87		
							Price per pound, crude, tanks, works						
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1954	2.25	2.12	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.03
1955	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.44
1956	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
1957	3.00	2.88	2.70	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.56	2.60
1958	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
1959	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
1960	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.78	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.90	2.80
1961	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.19	3.25	3.30	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.30	3.19
1962	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
1963 1/	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.57

1/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

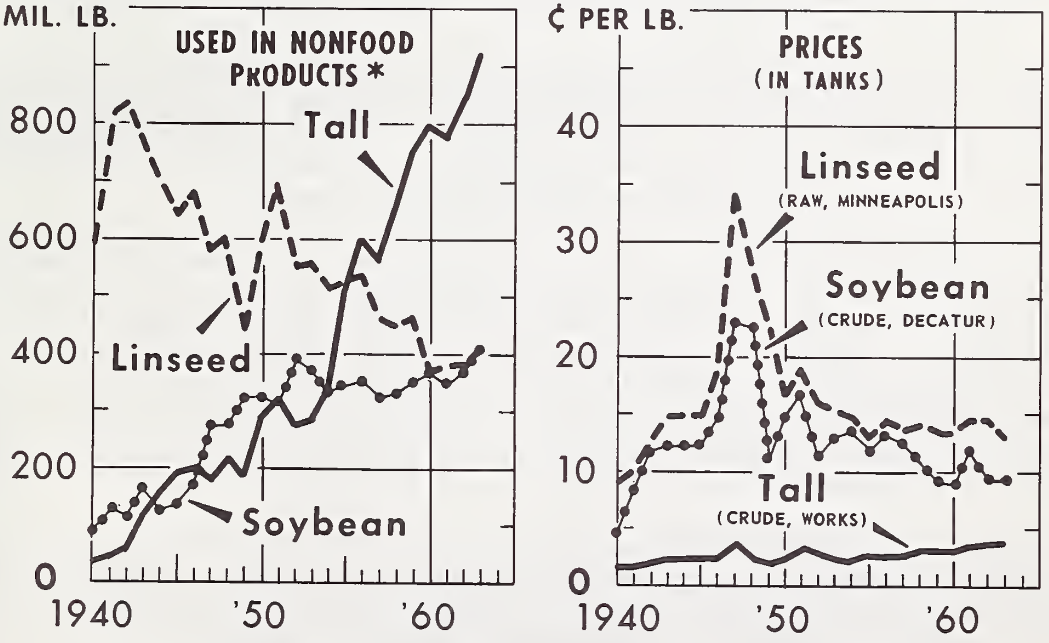
For this reason, the tall oil utilization data, presented in table 23, for soap, protective coatings, chemicals, and other industrial uses, show only the trends in direct use of tall oil in these various end-product categories. The more important trends revealing the significant increases in the use of tall oil fatty acids in protective coatings, soaps, detergents, and chemical intermediates cannot be determined and analyzed from Census statistics.

According to estimates developed by the *Oil Paint and Drug Reporter* (December 23, 1963 issue), tall oil fatty acid production in 1963 totaled 120,000 tons distributed as follows: Coatings, 27,400 tons; detergents, soaps, and disinfectants, 13,500; intermediate chemicals, 31,900; flotation, 6,900; tallate driers, 2,100; hard floor coverings, 3,500; other, inventory, 14,600; and exports, 20,100.

Low Price Unique Advantage of Tall Oil

Tall oil prices have been relatively stable in the postwar years contrasted with the wide fluctuations in prices of linseed and soybean oils. (See chart below). Manufacturers of chemicals from fatty raw materials require low steady prices if they are to compete effectively with chemicals from petroleum and natural gas.

TALL, SOYBEAN, AND LINSEED OILS



* INCLUDES SOAP, DRYING OIL AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS. 1963 PARTLY ESTIMATED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 2585-63 (12) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Annual average prices of tall oil during the past decade (1954-63) varied 1.6 cents per pound, from 2.0 to 3.6 cents. Linseed oil prices varied 1.9 cents per pound, from 12.7 cents to 14.6 cents whereas soybean oil fluctuated 4.5 cents per pound, between 8.8 cents and 13.3 cents. It is interesting to note, however, that the price of tall oil has moved up steadily each year from 2.0 cents per pound in 1954 to 3.6 cents in 1963 while the price of linseed oil during the same period generally declined from 14.6 cents per pound to 12.7 cents and soybean oil dropped from 13.3 cents per pound to 9.0 cents.

While the use of tall oil has been expanding sharply, consumption of competitive vegetable oils has been slipping. The combined use of linseed and soybean oils in nonfood products has declined from 850 million pounds in 1954 to about 800 million in 1963. The decline in consumption of vegetable oils (mainly linseed oil) is largely due to reduced utilization by the drying oils industries. While the output of paints and varnishes has been maintained at high levels during the past decade, the use of fats and oils in their manufacture has lost ground because of the continuing shift to low fat and nonfat content materials.

Shift to Tall Oil Rosin Continues

The 3 sources of rosin are: (1) wood rosin from first growth pine stumps; (2) gum rosin from live pine trees; and (3) tall oil rosin from the sulphate paper manufacturing process. While the rosins differ some chemically due to source, they are often used interchangeably by industry. The largest use for rosin is in the manufacture of paper size.

Tall oil rosin production has an economic advantage over the wood and gum rosins: as a byproduct of the Kraft paper process, it would present a disposal problem for the mills if not utilized. This contrasts sharply with the high costs involved in collecting pine gum by hand labor and the rising costs involved in bulldozing and transporting pine stumps.

During the past decade, tall oil rosin output increased from 50,000 drums (less than 3 percent of the total rosin output of 1.9 million drums) in 1954 to 510,000 drums (about 24 percent of the total rosin output of 2.1 million drums) in 1963. A drum of rosin weighs 520 pounds. Steam distilled wood rosin production dropped 230,000 drums or 17 percent during this same 10-year period while gum rosin declined 63,000 drums or 12 percent. Tall oil rosin prices are comparatively stable compared with the fluctuating prices of gum rosin and the higher prices for wood rosin.

Among the 3 types of rosins, tall oil is in the most favorable position economically to command a larger share of the rosin market. Research has developed tall oil rosin into a product of generally satisfactory uniformity and quality, and it comes from a dependable source of supply.

Tall oil rosin is unlikely to fill the supply vacum resulting from the expected decline in the production of steam distilled wood rosin during the next several years. The supplies of softwood sulphate pulp are a limiting factor and an increasing amount of hardwood is being mixed with the pinewood in the Kraft process. Hardwood produces no tall oil and therefore no rosin. Another limiting factor is the tendancy of increased tall oil rosin supplies and expanded paper size requirements to go hand in hand.

Outlook

Future prospects of the tall oil industry are quite obviously tied to the sulphate paper industry. As the demand for paper increases, the sulphate industry will continue to expand, making possible increased production of tall oil from the increased amounts of byproducts liquors. Improvement in the recovery of the crude black liquor soap from the Kraft cooking liquors may also boost tall oil output since it is estimated that about 15-20 percent of the soap is not now recovered. On the other hand, the above mentioned increasing utilization of hardwoods is a partially offsetting factor.

The average annual rate of increase in the output of sulphate woodpulp during 1954-63 was about 6 percent. This rate probably will continue over the next several years. Thus, it appears that the outlook for tall oil is bright as it likely will become an increasingly important source for rosin, mainly, but also for fatty acid. Supplies of tall oil will continue to rise along with increased utilization, as research efforts likely will continue to find new uses and new tall oil products. While tall oil prices probably will continue to edge up as they did during 1960-1963, this versatile material likely will continue to maintain its unique price advantage over competitive vegetable oils.

* * * * * *

Table 25.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food							Nonfood				All products (fat content)
		Butter (actual weight)	Margarine (actual weight)	Lard (direct)	Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Salad and cooking oils 1/	Other edible 2/	Total (fat content)	Soap 3/	Drying oils 4/	Other 5/	Total	
1960-61													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	368	456	384	569	445	45	2,107	183	215	688	1,086	3,193
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.5	.2	11.6	1.0	1.2	3.8	6.0	17.6
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	355	458	317	618	443	87	2,121	213	136	633	982	3,104
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.4	.5	11.7	1.2	.7	3.5	5.4	17.1
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil.lb.	333	396	365	542	515	---	1,972	242	223	650	1,115	3,088
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.8	---	10.8	1.3	1.2	3.6	6.1	16.9
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	322	404	333	571	512	91	2,090	210	241	587	1,038	3,128
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.8	.5	11.4	1.1	1.3	3.2	5.7	17.1
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,378	1,714	1,398	2,300	1,915	189	8,291	849	815	2,558	4,222	12,512
Per person	Lb.	7.6	9.4	7.7	12.6	10.5	1.0	45.5	4.7	4.5	14.0	23.2	68.7
1961-62													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	370	457	384	631	448	---	2,129	173	258	702	1,132	3,262
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.4	---	11.6	.9	1.4	3.8	6.1	17.7
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	352	435	355	564	538	14	2,103	216	165	683	1,065	3,168
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.9	.1	11.4	1.2	.9	3.7	5.8	17.2
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	345	395	299	590	640	---	2,125	220	247	691	1,158	3,283
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.1	1.6	3.2	3.4	---	11.5	1.2	1.3	3.7	6.2	17.7
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	306	405	289	649	632	---	2,060	204	272	646	1,122	3,267
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.2	1.6	3.5	3.4	---	11.1	1.1	1.5	3.5	6.0	17.5
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,373	1,692	1,327	2,435	2,258	32	8,488	814	940	2,722	4,476	12,964
Per person	Lb.	7.4	9.1	7.2	13.1	12.2	.2	45.8	4.4	4.1	14.7	24.2	70.0
1962-63 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	373	476	376	704	526	9	2,305	142	192	783	1,117	3,422
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.8	2.8	.1	12.3	.8	1.0	3.9	5.7	18.3
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	341	440	312	594	636	50	2,225	209	204	755	1,168	3,392
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.3	1.7	3.2	3.2	.3	11.9	1.1	1.1	4.0	6.0	18.1
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	325	410	294	614	474	13	1,986	221	244	739	1,205	3,191
Per person	Lb.	1.7	2.2	1.6	3.3	2.5	.1	10.6	1.2	1.3	3.9	6.4	7.0
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	301	414	246	633	663	---	2,119	212	222	715	1,149	3,269
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.2	1.3	3.4	3.5	---	11.2	1.1	1.2	3.8	6.1	17.3
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,341	1,739	1,228	2,545	2,300	72	8,635	784	862	2,992	4,639	13,274
Per person	Lb.	7.1	9.3	6.5	13.6	12.2	.4	46.0	4.2	4.6	15.9	24.7	70.7

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 26.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1958-63

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Total 1/										
1958	2,197	9,535	11,732	683	756	1,580	6,719	8,300	531	2,793	3,324
1959	2,434	10,047	12,481	734	1,001	1,421	7,035	8,456	741	3,139	3,880
1960	2,436	9,920	12,356	831	1,080	1,461	7,252	8,713	718	2,451	3,168
1961	2,629	10,658	13,287	1,253	1,492	1,573	7,318	8,891	808	3,275	4,083
1962	2,741	11,077	13,818	1,512	1,675	1,701	7,184	8,885	867	3,471	4,338
1963	2,592			2,072	2,086	1,749			824		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm 2/										
1958	183	1,150	1,332	146	93	233	1,136	1,368	3	17	19
1959	184	1,185	1,369	93	47	220	1,087	1,307	10	12	22
1960	187	1,247	1,434	136	91	231	1,093	1,324	1	8	9
1961	220	1,330	1,550	238	224	233	1,096	1,329	2	18	20
1962	213	1,229	1,442	442	395	243	1,065	1,308	18	104	122
1963	180			457	333	236			68		
	Lard, except farm										
1958	418	2,096	2,514	46	68	304	1,555	1,858	92	516	608
1959	473	2,083	2,556	93	92	326	1,514	1,840	147	569	716
1960	396	1,949	2,345	92	83	306	1,519	1,825	99	414	513
1961	436	1,914	2,350	100	89	337	1,531	1,868	109	399	508
1962	448	1,941	2,389	73	93	344	1,465	1,809	84	488	571
1963	422			81	92	322			89		
	Beef fats 3/										
1958	63	280	343	21	23	60	265	326	1	16	18
1959	53	294	347	22	19	50	268	319	5	18	23
1960	63	356	419	27	25	62	349	411	3	7	10
1961	77	367	444	25	21	80	359	438	2	9	10
1962	71	409	480	21	24	66	391	457	2	8	9
1963	86			34	29	90			1		
	Total edible vegetable oils 4/ 5/										
1958	1,533	6,009	7,542	470	572	998	3,867	4,865	421	2,140	2,561
1959	1,724	6,485	8,209	527	843	836	4,242	5,078	566	2,465	3,031
1960	1,790	6,368	8,158	576	882	876	4,358	5,234	600	1,954	2,554
1961	1,896	7,047	8,943	890	1,158	935	4,397	5,332	683	2,785	3,468
1962	2,009	7,499	9,508	975	1,163	1,062	4,342	5,404	750	2,792	3,543
1963	1,904			1,500	1,631	1,113			654		

Continued -

Table 26.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1958-63

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Cottonseed oil 5/											
1958	441	1,148	1,589	154	294	283	864	1,147	18	387	406
1959	505	1,327	1,832	190	380	205	1,095	1,299	111	395	506
1960	507	1,279	1,786	217	390	266	1,196	1,461	68	303	371
1961	512	1,440	1,952	170	320	280	1,072	1,352	82	393	474
1962	500	1,409	1,909	296	461	276	1,054	1,330	59	328	387
1963	491			488	637	285			56		
Soybean oil 5/											
1958	1,010	4,450	5,460	281	236	652	2,651	3,304	402	1,737	2,139
1959	1,141	4,750	5,891	298	422	567	2,808	3,376	449	2,056	2,505
1960	1,200	4,651	5,850	308	448	536	2,793	3,329	524	1,628	2,152
1961	1,302	5,172	6,475	677	802	576	2,964	3,540	601	2,392	2,993
1962	1,424	5,650	7,074	618	640	712	2,911	3,623	691	2,458	3,149
1963	1,320			920	899	747			593		
Corn oil											
1958	52	273	325	25	30	47	279	327	---	---	---
1959	56	288	344	24	30	50	279	329	---	---	---
1960	58	295	352	39	33	63	295	358	---	---	---
1961	60	326	386	33	28	65	305	370	---	---	---
1962	66	328	395	50	51	65	316	381	---	---	---
1963	72			63	67	68			---		
Peanut oil 5/											
1958	21	91	112	7	12	15	72	87	6/	16	16
1959	16	76	92	15	11	14	60	74	6	14	20
1960	18	95	114	12	11	11	75	86	8	23	31
1961	12	60	73	9	7	14	56	70	6/	1	1
1962	9	85	94	11	11	9	61	69	6/	6	6
1963	15			30	27	13			4		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data. Beginning 1960 exports indlude estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils not reported by Census. 2/ Beginning 1962, stocks include estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter not shown in cold storage reports. 3/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine. 4/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. 5/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 27.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1958-63

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Inedible tallow and grease*						
1958	533	2,681	3,214	230	251	310	1,497	1,808	202	1,109	1,311
1959	573	2,967	3,540	327	327	293	1,513	1,806	280	1,438	1,718
1960	567	2,994	3,561	343	331	313	1,432	1,745	266	1,503	1,769
1961	598	2,909	3,507	389	398	305	1,518	1,823	285	1,425	1,710
1962	594	3,078	3,672	365	397	337	1,630	1,967	225	1,513	1,738
1963	678			334	373	322			317		
					Coconut oil 1/ 2/						
1958	104	519	623	60	60	104	529	632	1	6	8
1959	126	511	637	308	332	102	513	615	1	7	8
1960	122	535	657	323	328	116	560	675	1	3	4
1961	132	524	656	301	308	124	625	749	3/	2	2
1962	157	642	798	206	220	143	631	774	3/	5	6
1963	120			225	209	131			5		
					Fish and marine oil 1/						
1958	40	201	241	153	146	5	101	106	42	109	152
1959	27	210	237	136	124	18	94	112	21	131	152
1960	48	275	323	110	87	51	70	121	19	113	132
1961	45	263	308	180	159	48	148	196	18	112	130
1962	76	211	287	162	178	34	12	45	26	196	222
1963	39			182	197	---			42		
					Tall oil						
1958	126	643	769	116	130	107	611	717	5	22	27
1959	140	674	814	141	144	133	663	795	4	42	47
1960	126	669	794	113	96	134	635	770	8	32	40
1961	144	738	882	97	104	133	692	826	4	22	26
1962	148	799	947	127	116	155	721	876	4	26	31
1963	173			168	168	170			3		
	July-Nov.	Dec.-June	July-June	July 1	Dec. 1	July-Nov.	Dec.-June	July June	July-Nov.	Dec.-June	July-June
					Linseed oil						
1958	206	243	448	112	115	202	253	455	1	7	8
1959	252	213	465	97	143	205	213	418	2	53	55
1960	164	234	399	90	93	157	213	370	4	20	24
1961	186	205	391	94	117	162	216	378	1	1	2
1962	175	253	428	105	117	163	231	394	1	8	9
1963	147			131	109	158			11		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.

2/ Beginning 1959, stocks include GSA Stockpile.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. *Beginning October 1962, Census reported production used.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-November		1962	1963			1962	1963		
	1962	1963	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov. 30	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	212.7	180.2	105.2	84.3	90.6	89.6	344.8	328.7	284.5	241.3
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	448.0	422.0	223.0	186.0	214.0	208.0	93.3	81.2	75.2	92.4
Beef fats	71.1	86.2	35.0	40.0	42.9	43.3	24.1	33.9	29.8	29.0
Total edible animal fats	731.8	688.4	363.2	310.3	347.5	340.9	462.2	443.8	389.5	362.7
Corn oil	62.5	69.3	30.3	31.9	34.7	34.6	51.0	63.1	62.9	67.1
Cottonseed oil	499.3	490.7	255.4	156.7	241.3	249.4	460.8	487.5	554.7	637.4
Peanut oil	8.2	14.6	5.0	4.9	7.5	7.1	11.1	29.8	29.3	27.2
Soybean oil	880.9	868.3	452.3	345.9	442.1	426.2	640.1	919.8	8/	898.9
Total edible vegetable oils	1,450.9	1,442.9	743.0	539.4	725.6	717.3	1,163.0	1,500.2	646.9	1,630.6
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	593.6	677.6	295.7	304.5	350.3	327.3	396.8	333.6	353.0	372.8
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.7	5/ 36.7	5/ 36.3	5/ 37.0
Fish and marine oil	47.2	24.5	8.3	19.8	14.2	10.3	178.2	5/181.5	5/159.0	5/197.1
Coconut oil 5/	87.4	72.9	43.1	31.3	33.5	39.4	219.6	225.0	219.5	209.3
Total soap fats	728.2	775.0	347.1	355.6	398.0	377.0	810.3	776.8	767.8	816.2
Drying oils										
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.0	221.4	216.9	217.5
Linseed oil	88.9	76.0	39.9	37.4	41.1	34.9	116.6	92.2	103.9	109.4
Safflower seed oil	40.3	13.0	25.1	15.6	13.0	---	49.2	55.4	68.6	61.1
Tall oil	147.8	173.0	72.2	73.3	87.0	86.0	115.9	167.9	171.3	168.2
Tung oil	2.0	4.8	2.0	---	---	4.8	13.7	8.1	6.8	11.5
Total drying oils	279.0	266.8	139.2	126.3	141.1	125.7	333.4	545.0	567.5	567.7
Grand total 6/ 7/	3,189.9	3,173.1	1,592.5	1,331.6	1,612.3	1,560.8	2,768.9	3,265.8	2,371.7	3,377.2
From domestic materials	3,102.5	3,100.2	1,549.4	1,300.3	1,578.8	1,521.4				
From imported materials	87.4	72.9	43.1	31.3	33.5	39.4				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	380.2	364.5	189.0	183.9	187.5	177.0	248.6	210.2	8/	160.0
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	495.0	486.8	241.6	214.5	258.1	228.7	182.1	103.7	103.4	104.2
Margarine	321.0	309.2	155.9	148.6	161.3	147.9	40.3	40.8	44.1	40.8
Fatty acids	134.9	148.1	64.9	71.3	75.6	72.5	77.5	78.5	81.7	106.3

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-November 1962 totaled 401.8 million pounds; October-November 1963 totaled 378.4 million pounds.

4/ Beginning October 1962, production as reported by Census.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard., 42 million pounds in October-November 1962; 37 million pounds in October-November 1963.

8/ Not available by Census.

Table 29.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-Nov.		1963			Oct.-Nov.		1963		
	1962	1963	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1962	1963	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	2.2	25.5	10.9	9.9	15.6
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	70.3	82.8	53.2	47.6	35.2
Beef fats	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	1.6	1.3	.6	.6	.6
Total, edible animal fats	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	74.1	109.6	64.7	58.1	51.4
Corn oil	4.0	2.7	.9	1.6	1.1	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	51.4	56.2	21.5	25.2	31.0
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.8	2/	2/	---	2/
Olive oil, edible	9.4	7.3	1.8	3.7	3.6	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	.7	---	---	---	---	2/	4.4	.3	1.2	3.2
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	129.2	141.8	142.7	99.6	42.1
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	---	2/	---	543.5	451.5	78.9	217.7	233.8
Other vegetable oils	1.5	2.7	.8	1.9	.8	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.5	.3
Total, edible vegetable oils	15.6	12.7	3.5	7.2	5.5	726.3	655.7	244.5	345.2	310.4
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.2	.1	---	2/	.1	197.7	284.5	147.7	142.1	142.5
Greases	---	.4	.3	.1	.3	27.3	32.2	10.9	14.6	17.6
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	1.3	.1	---	2/	.1	26.3	42.1	23.5	41.9	.1
Marine mammal oils	27.6	14.2	8.4	6.5	7.7	2/	.1	2.4	.1	2/
Olive oil, inedible	.1	.5	.1	.5	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	5.7	2/	---	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	34.9	15.3	8.8	7.1	8.2	251.3	358.9	184.5	198.7	160.2
Coconut oil	69.4	47.2	35.3	39.4	7.8	.2	4.6	2/	4.6	2/
Copra (64 percent)	116.4	82.4	32.0	50.5	31.9	---	2/	---	2/	2/
Palm kernel oil	18.1	22.1	4.2	9.9	12.2	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	203.9	151.7	71.5	99.8	51.9	.2	4.6	2/	4.6	2/
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	---	2/	---	---	2/	49.8	25.0	8.9	13.8	11.2
Linseed oil	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	.3	7.8	.2	2.7	5.1
Oiticica oil	2.9	.5	.3	.1	.4	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	4.2	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.9
Tung oil	5.1	4.0	1.6	.9	3.1	.4	.3	.5	.1	.2
Total	8.0	4.5	1.9	1.0	3.5	54.7	36.0	10.8	17.6	18.4
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	1.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	20.7	22.6	7.2	8.6	14.0	.1	.1	.1	2/	.1
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	1.4	.3	.3	.3	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	2.4	1.7	.5	1.0	.6	.2	.1	2/	.1	2/
Rapeseed oil	.8	.1	.4	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	.7	1.1	.5	.7	.4	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	---	---	---	---	---	3.7	4.0	1.1	2.1	1.9
Total	27.8	25.8	8.9	10.6	15.1	4.0	4.2	1.2	2.2	2.0
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	1.4	.7	.7	.7
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	4.7	1.4	2.1	2.6
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	.5	.5	.3	.3	.2
Soap (fat content)	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	1.5	1.8	.9	.9	.9
Fatty acids	.5	1.1	.2	.6	.5	8.0	6.6	2.9	3.4	3.2
Total	.8	1.4	.6	.8	.7	16.6	15.4	6.4	7.6	7.8
Grand total 3/	291.0	211.7	95.4	126.7	85.0	1,126.9	1,184.4	511.9	634.0	550.4

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 30.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils, by years, 1958-63

Item	1957-59=100					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
All fats and oils	102	94	91	99	90	89
All fats and oils, except butter	103	89	84	95	83	82
Grouped by origin:						
Animal fats	102	94	93	98	92	91
Vegetable oils, domestic	101	89	84	105	87	83
Vegetable oils, foreign	98	111	96	87	87	92
Grouped by use:						
Butter	99	101	100	101	100	99
Butter, seasonally adjusted	99	101	100	101	100	99
Lard	108	75	84	91	82	79
Food fats other than butter	104	84	83	98	84	81
Food fats other than butter and lard	101	89	82	101	85	82
All edible fats and oils	101	94	93	101	93	91
Soap fats	105	95	80	84	74	78
Drying oils	100	95	94	107	105	100
Other industrial	100	97	85	89	76	79
All industrial	103	95	84	91	82	84
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:						
Crude	101	89	82	103	85	82
Refined	104	89	87	108	93	84
End products	102	91	90	103	97	88
Margarine	101	94	89	102	97	93

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, by years, 1958-63

Item	Unit	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	196.15	242.23	192.57	156.60	151.72	170.16
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	46.70	41.30	40.80	48.40	48.90	49.90
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.07	3.23	3.14	3.34	3.30	3.03
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.69	2.84	2.78	2.99	3.01	2.75
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	20.32	15.88	17.62	18.12	18.38	19.00
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.50	10.40	10.40	10.80	11.30	11.30
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.23	2.22	2.16	2.69	2.51	2.68
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.16	2.12	2.09	2.62	2.42	2.60
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.05	2.02	1.98	2.50	2.32	2.50
			Oilseed Meals (Bulk)				
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	65.00	77.95	71.10	64.30	77.80	80.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	58.55	60.10	54.25	57.75	61.10	67.70
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	68.70	71.85	65.25	66.80	69.40	76.85
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	65.00	63.70	59.30	63.05	66.50	72.45
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	53.85	69.30	55.30	55.80	69.40	65.80
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	74.90	87.10	73.35	73.50	87.40	83.95
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	58.45	58.05	53.50	59.25	63.70	67.70
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San Francisco	Short ton	---	---	2/30.00	29.70	30.50	35.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	62.55	60.70	56.75	66.90	70.40	76.55
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	55.95	56.45	53.10	63.15	66.50	72.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	67.25	66.20	62.15	70.80	74.80	80.70
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	59.10	60.20	55.50	64.40	68.60	74.00

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses. 2/ Five month average.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Statistical Reporting Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 32.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils, by years, 1958-63

Item	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:						
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	59.8	60.5	59.9	61.2	59.5	59.1
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	58.7	59.8	59.0	60.5	58.6	58.2
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) San Francisco	67.6	69.4	70.1	71.3	69.7	69.2
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	27.3	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.1
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	15.9	16.4	18.3	17.2	16.4	14.9
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	21.0	20.0	20.0	20.8	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	20.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.8
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	14.6	18.3	14.3	11.5	10.8	11.8
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	15.8	19.9	16.1	12.7	11.8	12.6
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	23.4	25.7	22.4	18.7	16.6	16.2
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	9.9	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.4
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.8	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	13.4	11.8	13.1	18.3	14.6	12.1
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	16.7	15.4	16.8	22.1	18.2	15.3
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	12.7	11.2	9.9	13.0	11.5	10.4
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	12.5	11.0	9.9	12.9	11.4	10.2
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	12.2	10.8	9.7	12.8	11.2	10.1
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	14.5	12.9	11.8	14.7	13.3	12.4
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	14.9	14.5	12.9	16.4	14.6	13.1
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6
Degras, Lanolin technical, drums, New York	5/21.0	5/21.0	5/16.6	5/13.0	20.3	21.1
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	16.0	18.4	18.5	13.2	10.7	10.5
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	7.5	6.2	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.4
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	7.2	5.7	4.9	5.6	4.8	4.9
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	6.8	5.5	4.5	5.4	4.5	4.7
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	6/15.8	6/15.3	6/13.8	12.0	12.0	12.0
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	11.4	7.9	8.8	9.6	8.7	8.3
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.4	8.8	9.7	10.2	8.8	8.7
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	16.2	12.9	13.6	15.1	14.6	14.0
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	16.6	13.1	14.0	15.7	13.9	14.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	13.8	13.1	13.1	14.2	14.2	12.7
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	15.3	14.5	14.2	15.3	15.3	13.8
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	26.9	25.2	23.8	26.8	25.6	23.8
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	27.5	25.9	24.4	27.5	25.6	25.0
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	26.5	24.2	22.2	25.5	24.3	23.2
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.0	7.4	6.5	6.2	4.6	6.2
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.9	9.9	9.8	10.6	10.1	9.2
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	28.0	28.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	18.2	21.4	17.0	15.6	18.9	30.4
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	16.7	19.9	15.1	14.1	16.9	28.4
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	17.9	15.9	15.5	16.5	16.6	16.9
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	32.7	31.3	30.8	31.3	35.5	50.9
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	14.4	14.6	14.2	14.6	13.9	14.0
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 3/	---	16.4	14.1	11.2	10.9	12.5
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	16.3	12.6	15.1	16.1	16.4	11.6
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York	7/22.5	8/15.8	18.4	19.2	19.3	14.5
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	15.7	13.3	13.0	16.4	14.4	13.3
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	16.0	15.8	15.5	17.2	18.9	14.8
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.1	20.9	16.8
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.0	35.8
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	21.2	18.8	18.6	21.4	20.3	20.2
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	10.5	9.0	8.8	11.5	9.0	8.9
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	13.2	11.2	10.8	13.7	11.2	11.1
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	12.6	10.8	10.6	13.3	10.9	10.8
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	16.2	13.6	14.4	16.1	17.1	17.5
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 38°, drums, New York	17.2	14.6	15.4	17.1	18.1	18.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.6
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.5	5.5	5.3	7.1	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	11.0	7.9	8.5	9.2	8.8	8.0
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.5	6.5	5.5	6.3	5.5	5.7
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	7.7	6.4	5.5	6.3	5.5	5.6
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	6.9	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	4.7
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	7.8	6.4	5.4	6.2	5.3	5.5
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	22.8	24.3	24.1	29.4	39.4	39.3
Tung oil, tanks, New York	21.3	22.8	22.3	27.7	37.4	37.4
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	21.2	22.0	22.0	27.6	36.9	36.9
Retail prices 4/						
Butter	74.2	75.3	74.9	76.3	75.2	75.0
Margarine	29.4	28.0	26.9	28.6	28.4	27.5
Lard	22.6	19.9	19.0	20.8	20.1	19.9
Shortening	31.5	29.4	27.3	30.0	29.6	27.8
Salad Dressing	37.8	37.6	36.0	37.4	38.3	38.1
Peanut Butter	55.5	55.7	55.5	55.8	57.4	57.7

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1966. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1966. 4/ Leading cities. 5/ Quoted as neutral, barrel, New York. 6/ Quoted as New York. 7/ Quoted as drums. 8/ 6-month average.

Table 33.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1957-59=100				
	December		1963		
	1961	1962	October	November	December
All fats and oils	94	87	93	94	90
All fats and oils, except butter	87	78	88	89	83
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	93	89	96	97	94
Vegetable oils, domestic	100	80	86	85	78
Vegetable oils, foreign	84	92	94	96	94
Grouped by use:					
Butter	103	98	99	99	99
Butter, seasonally adjusted	94	90	95	91	91
Lard	79	77	87	92	84
Food fats other than butter	90	79	86	87	80
Food fats other than butter and lard	95	79	85	85	78
All edible fats and oils	97	90	94	94	90
Soap fats	75	70	87	89	84
Drying oils	108	100	99	98	95
Other industrial	81	74	84	86	83
All industrial	83	78	91	93	88
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	96	79	85	84	77
Refined	113	90	82	84	77
End products	103	92	86	87	88
Margarine	102	93	93	93	93

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 34.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	December		1963		
		1961	1962	October	November	December
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	149.00	165.00	178.75	183.00	180.25
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	51.50	47.60	51.50	51.80	50.70
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.43	3.00	3.01	3.00	3.05
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.16	2.72	2.71	2.74	2.77
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	18.25	17.75	18.38	19.12	19.12
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.40	11.50	11.40	11.20	11.10
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.48	2.53	2.78	2.79	2.78
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.40	2.45	2.68	2.72	2.71
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.30	2.35	2.56	2.66	2.58
		Oilseed Meals (Bulk)				
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	65.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	79.20
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	62.90	68.80	67.70	70.00	70.20
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	70.60	75.90	80.30	79.10	80.10
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	67.30	73.30	71.90	73.50	74.20
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	63.10	71.30	69.80	64.60	63.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	80.40	88.60	87.30	83.20	82.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	64.00	71.30	69.10	72.00	71.60
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San Francisco	Short ton	29.20	35.00	34.60	33.00	33.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	64.10	74.70	77.60	79.20	81.70
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	60.20	70.50	73.50	74.90	76.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	68.30	77.90	82.00	82.80	84.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	60.80	72.20	76.00	76.40	77.40

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Statistical Reporting Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils	2
2	Soybeans: Supply, disposition, acreage and price, 1954-63	7
3	Soybeans, oil and meal: Supply and disposition, 1955-63	8
4	Soybean oil: Supply and disposition, 1947-63	10
5	Soybean oil: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-62	10
6	Cottonseed, oil and meal: Supply and disposition, 1955-63	12
7	CSO & SBO: Dollar and Food for Peace exports, 1961-63	14
8	Food fats: Supply and disposition, 1956-63	15
9	CSO and SBO: U. S. exports, by area and country, 1956-63	16
10	Lard: Supply and disposition, 1947-63	18
11	Lard: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-62	18
12	Flaxseed, linseed oil and meal: Supply and disposition, 1955-63	20
13	Peanuts: Production and prices received, by areas, 1950-63	22
14	Peanuts: Supply and disposition, farmers' stock basis, 1950-63	22
15	Nonfood fats: Supply and disposition, 1955-63	23
16	Inedible tallow: Supply and disposition, 1935-1963	24
17	Inedible tallow: Utilization, year beginning October 1935-62	24
18	Inedible tallow: 1963-64 Programs under P. L. 480	26
19	Tung nuts: Supply and disposition, 1939-63	27
20	Tung oil: Supply and disposition, 1935-63	27
21	Oil crops on acreage diverted from feed grains, by States, 1961-63	29
22	Tall oil: Supply and disposition, 1947-64	32
23	Tall oil: Utilization, 1947-63	32
24	Tall oil: Supply, disposition and price, by months, 1950-63	34
25	Domestic disappearance of fats and oils, by quarters, 1960 to date	38
26	Food fats: Supply and disposition, 1958 to date	39
27	Nonfood fats: Supply and disposition, 1958 to date	41
28	Fats and oils monthly production and stocks	42
29	Fats and oils monthly imports and exports	43
30	Annual index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils, 1958-63	44
31	Annual farm and terminal market prices for oilseeds and oilmeals, 1958-63	44
32	Annual wholesale and retail prices for fats and oils, 1958-63	45
33	Current monthly index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils	46
34	Current monthly farm and terminal market prices for oilseeds and oilmeals	46

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